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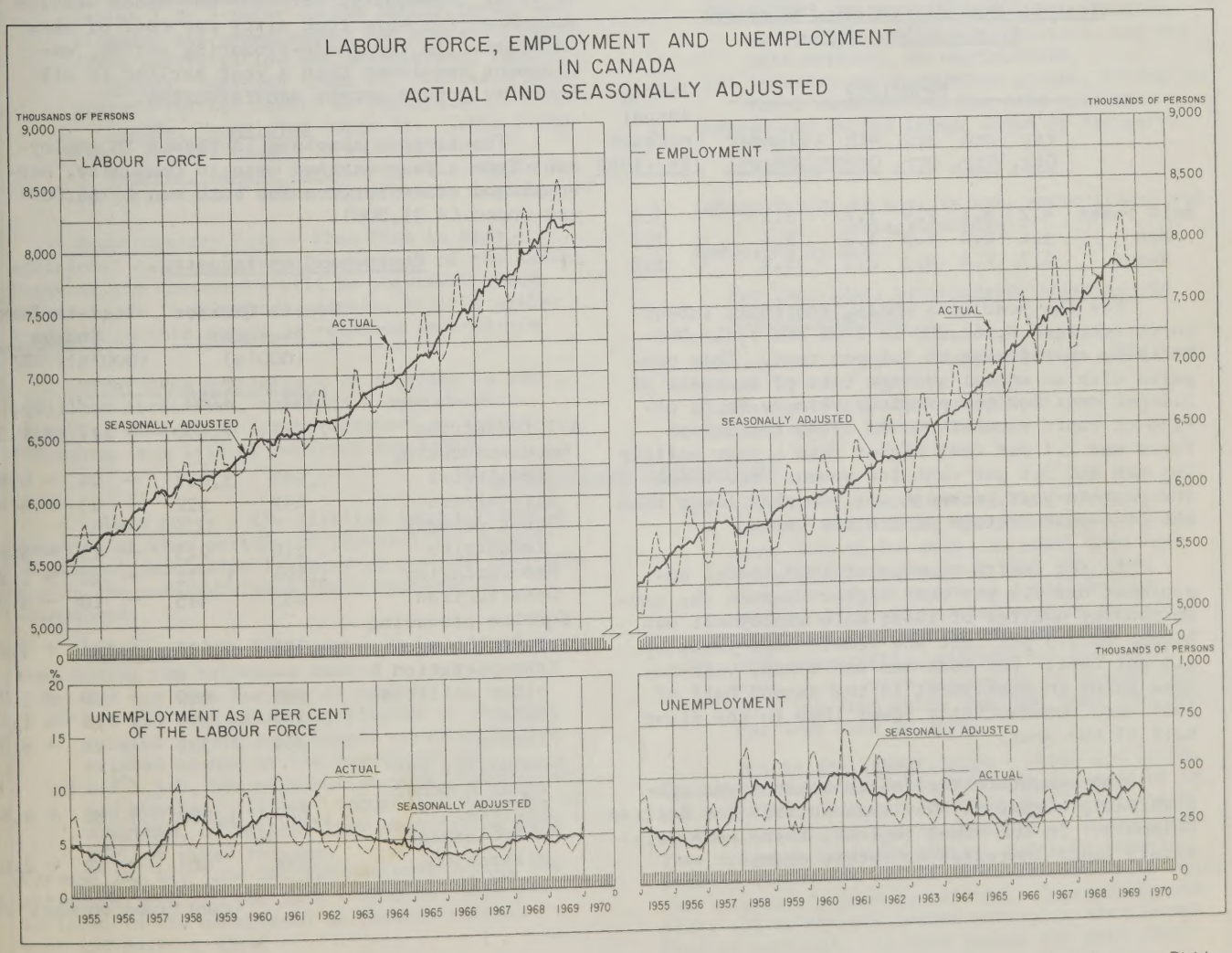
THE LABOUR FORCE

JANUARY 1970

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,984,000 in the week ended January 17, 1970. This total included 7,499,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 485,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. The labour force decreased by 111,000 from December; the employed decreased by 213,000 while the unemployed increased by 102,000. Compared to January last year, the January 1970 estimates were higher by 93,000 for the labour force, by 75,000 for the employed and by 18,000 for the unemployed.

Most of the decrease in employment between December and January occurred in nonagricultural industries. Nonagricultural employment was 104,000 higher than in January 1969 and employment in agriculture was 29,000 lower. From December, employment declined by 137,000 among men and by 76,000 among women. Men accounted for 30,000 of the year-to-year increase in employment and women for 45,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 6.1, compared with rates of 4.7 in December and 5.9 in January 1969. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in January 1970 was 4.5.



Special Surveys Division

February 1970
9712-505

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Fourth Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1968-1969

In the fourth quarter of 1969, the labour force was 134,000 higher than in the fourth quarter 1968, employment was 117,000 higher and unemployment 17,000 higher.

Fourth Quarter Averages
(000's)

	1969	1968
Labour Force	8,117	7,983
Employed	7,767	7,650
Unemployed	350	333

As indicated in the table below, the year-over-year increase in the labour force narrowed considerably between the first and second half of 1969. Both men and women experienced a slowing down in the rate of growth. Among men, the rate of growth was reduced for all age groups. The most conspicuous drop from the first half of the year, among women, was for the group 45 years of age and over.

Year-to-Year Percentage Increases in the Labour Force

	1968-1969					Average Annual Increase 1963-1968
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Calendar Year	
Both Sexes	4.2	4.1	2.4	1.7	3.1	3.2
Men	3.1	2.6	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.2
Women	6.7	7.4	4.3	2.3	5.1	5.6

For the year as a whole, the total labour force averaged 8,162,000 in 1969 and 7,919,000 in 1968, an increase of 3.1 per cent. This compares with an annual average rate of increase of 3.2 per cent for the previous five years, a period of rapid expansion. In 1969, the labour force was 2.1 per cent higher than a year earlier for men and 5.1 per cent for women. For women the year-to-year increase was somewhat lower than the five-year average of 5.6 per cent.

In the fourth quarter of 1969, total employment was 1.5 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1968; male employment was higher by 1.3 per cent and female employment by 1.9 per cent. For both men and women, year-to-year gains in employment in the second half of 1969 were substantially lower than in the first half of the year.

Employment in the fourth quarter was substantially higher in 1969 than in 1968 for British Columbia. In the other regions, there were relatively small increases or little change.

For the year as a whole, employment was higher in 1969 than in 1968 for all regions. The rates of increase were higher than the 1963-1968 average in Ontario and British Columbia; they were lower in the Atlantic region and in Quebec and about the same in the Prairies.

Percentage Change in Employment
Canada and Regions

	4th Quarter 1968-69	Calendar Year 1968-69	Average Annual Increase 1963-68
Canada	+ 1.5	+ 3.2	3.3
Atlantic	+ 1.2	+ 1.5	2.7
Quebec	+ 1.5	+ 2.4	3.3
Ontario	+ 1.6	+ 3.7	3.4
Prairies	− 0.6	+ 2.5	2.4
B.C.	+ 5.4	+ 6.0	5.5

In the service-producing industries, employment was 141,000 higher in the fourth quarter of 1969 than in the corresponding quarter of 1968. Community, personal and other service accounted for more than sixty per cent of this increase. In the goods-producing sector, employment was lower than a year earlier in all industry groups except manufacturing.

The largest absolute increases in employment from a year earlier were in community, personal and other service for both men (+ 66,000) and women (+ 21,000).

Employment by Industry

	Fourth Quarter Averages (000's)		Year-to-Year Change (000's)	%
	1969	1968		
All industries	7,767	7,650	+ 117	+ 1.5
Goods-producing industries	2,988	3,012	− 24	− 0.8
Agriculture	499	522	− 23	− 4.4
Other primary industries	210	223	− 13	− 5.8
Manufacturing	1,794	1,772	+ 22	+ 1.2
Construction	485	495	− 10	− 2.0
Service producing industries	4,779	4,638	+ 141	+ 3.0
Transportation & other utilities	680	660	+ 20	+ 3.0
Trade	1,317	1,299	+ 18	+ 1.4
Finance	359	331	+ 28	+ 8.5
Community, personal & other service	1,967	1,880	+ 87	+ 4.6
Public administration	456	468	− 12	− 2.6

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country(1). The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

(1) For a comprehensive description of the design of the Labour Force Survey, see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian Labour Force Survey - Methodology, Catalogue No. 71-504, Ottawa, 1965.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
   (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
   (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
   (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
   Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
   Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:
(a) did any work for pay or profit;
(b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
(c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:
(a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
(b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970	1969		1968		1967
		Jan. 17	Dec. 13	Jan. 18	Dec. 14	Jan. 13	Dec. 9
Total							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,841	14,809	14,470	14,435	14,086	14,053
Labour force	a	7,984	8,095	7,891	7,940	7,564	7,697
Employed	a	7,499	7,712	7,424	7,567	7,100	7,344
Agriculture	d	422	457	451	467	459	487
Non-agriculture	a	7,077	7,255	6,973	7,100	6,641	6,857
Unemployed	d	485	383	467	373	464	353
Not in the labour force	a	6,857	6,714	6,579	6,495	6,522	6,356
Participation rate (3)	a	53.8	54.7	54.5	55.0	53.7	54.8
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	6.1	4.7	5.9	4.7	6.1	4.6
Seasonally adjusted		4.5	4.8	4.4r	4.8	4.5r	4.7
Men							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,355	7,339	7,173	7,156	6,980	6,965
Labour force	a	5,436	5,488	5,393	5,401	5,217	5,271
Employed	a	5,055	5,192	5,025	5,107	4,833	4,987
Agriculture	d	382	407	403	412	418	432
Non-agriculture	a	4,673	4,785	4,622	4,695	4,415	4,555
Unemployed	d	381	296	368	294	384	284
Not in the labour force	b	1,919	1,851	1,780	1,755	1,763	1,694
Participation rate (3)	a	73.9	74.8	75.2	75.5	74.7	75.7
Unemployment rate (4)	d	7.0	5.4	6.8	5.4	7.4	5.4
Women							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,486	7,470	7,297	7,279	7,106	7,088
Labour force	b	2,548	2,607	2,498	2,539	2,347	2,426
Employed	b	2,444	2,520	2,399	2,460	2,267	2,357
Agriculture	e	40	50	48	55	41	55
Non-agriculture	b	2,404	2,470	2,351	2,405	2,226	2,302
Unemployed	e	104	87	99	79	80	69
Not in the labour force	a	4,938	4,863	4,799	4,740	4,759	4,662
Participation rate (3)	b	34.0	34.9	34.2	34.9	33.0	34.2
Unemployment rate (4)	e	4.1	3.3	4.0	3.1	3.4	2.8

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.
(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.
(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.
r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1969	S.D. (1)	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		14,638	14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605
Labour force	a	8,162	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242
Employed	a	7,780	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870
Agriculture	d	535	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700
Non-agriculture	a	7,245	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170
Unemployed	d	382	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372
Not in the labour force	a	6,475	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363
Participation rate(3)	a	55.8	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.7	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	11,388	11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture	718	748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed	432	278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)	7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended January 17, 1970	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	14,841	2,459	4,211 a	1,173 b	4,308 a	1,134 c	1,556
Labour force	7,984 a	706 c	3,983 a	910 c	1,441 c	757 c	187 d
Employed	7,499 a	604 c	3,793 a	795 c	1,399 c	729 c	179 d
Unemployed	485 d	102 e	190 d	115 e	42 f	28 f	8 g
Not in the labour force	6,857 a	1,753 b	228 d	263 d	2,867 b	377 d	1,369 a
Participation rate (3) - 1970 Jan. 17	53.8 a	28.7 c	94.6 a	77.6 a	33.4 c	66.8 b	12.0 d
1969 Dec. 13	54.7	30.8	95.0	78.5	34.2	66.6	12.6
Unemployment rate (4) - 1970 Jan. 17	6.1 d	14.4 e	4.8 d	12.6 e	2.9 f	3.7 f	4.3 g
1969 Dec. 13	4.7	10.4	3.9	9.1	2.5	2.8	4.6

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970	1969		1968		1967
		Jan. 17	Dec. 13	Jan. 18	Dec. 14	Jan. 13	Dec. 9
Total employed	a	7,499	7,712	7,424	7,567	7,100	7,344
Agriculture	d	422	457	451	467	459	487
Non-agriculture	a	7,077	7,255	6,973	7,100	6,641	6,857
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,077	7,255	6,973	7,100	6,641	6,857
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,250	6,347	6,174	6,248	5,965	6,125
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,624	5,900	5,600	5,769	5,344	5,641
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	626	447	574	479	621	484
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	92	73	77	80	79	73
Due to other reasons(3)	c	534	374	497	399	542	411
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	827	908	799	852	676	732

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1970	1969		1968		1967
		Jan. 17	Dec. 13	Jan. 18	Dec. 14	Jan. 13	Dec. 9
Total employed	a	7,499	7,712	7,424	7,567	7,100	7,344
Agriculture	d	422	457	451	467	459	487
Other primary industries	d	207	206	202	219	208	227
Manufacturing	c	1,749	1,757	1,764	1,765	1,658	1,712
Construction	c	416	461	431	466	401	452
Transportation and other utilities	c	674	687	646	675	649	657
Trade	c	1,250	1,347	1,267	1,314	1,205	1,287
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	361	358	336	331	320	319
Community, personal, other service	c	1,965	1,971	1,858	1,873	1,768	1,769
Public administration	c	455	468	469	457	432	434

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended January 17, 1970	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,499 a	6,521 a	531 c	297 c	150 d
Agriculture	422 d	56 e	254 d	24 f	88 e
Non-agriculture	7,077 a	6,465 a	277 d	273 d	62 e
Men	5,055 a	4,266 a	448 c	269 c	72 d
Agriculture	382 d	49 e	248 d	24 f	61 e
Non-agriculture	4,673 a	4,217 a	200 d	245 d	11 f
Women	2,444 b	2,255 b	83 e	28 e	78 d
Agriculture	40 e	7 f	6 g	— g	27 e
Non-agriculture	2,404 b	2,248 b	77 e	28 e	51 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.
(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Canada, Unemployed and Regions, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1970 Jan. 17	1969 Dec. 13	1969 Jan. 18	1968 Dec. 14	1968 Jan. 13	1967 Dec. 9
Total unemployed	d	485	383	467	373	464	353
Without work and seeking work	d	423	350	429	343	417	326
Seeking full-time work	d	401	328	408	320	400	312
Seeking part-time work	f	22	22	21	23	17	14
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	62	33	38	30	47	27
Without work and seeking work	d	423	350	429	343	417	326
Seeking under 1 month	d	108	106	124	110	134	116
Seeking 1-3 months	d	194	149	185	142	195	135
Seeking 4-6 months	e	67	49	58	47	51	42
Seeking more than 6 months	e	54	46	62	44	37	33

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended January 17, 1970	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	14,841	1,376	4,250	5,311	2,400	1,504
Men	7,355	682	2,097	2,620	1,209	747
Women	7,486	694	2,153	2,691	1,191	757
Labour force	7,984 a	623 b	2,232 b	2,982 a	1,306 b	841 b
Men	5,436 a	429 b	1,549 a	2,000 a	893 a	565 b
Women	2,548 b	194 c	683 c	982 c	413 c	276 d
Employed	7,499 a	561 b	2,054 b	2,858 a	1,246 b	780 b
Men	5,055 a	375 b	1,407 b	1,906 a	845 b	522 b
Women	2,444 b	186 c	647 c	952 c	401 c	258 d
Agriculture	422 d	19 e	84 e	106 e	194 d	19 f
Non-agriculture	7,077 a	542 b	1,970 b	2,752 b	1,052 c	761 c
Paid workers	6,521 a	496 c	1,792 b	2,566 b	969 b	698 c
Men	4,266 a	327 c	1,206 b	1,669 b	609 b	455 b
Women	2,255 b	169 c	586 c	897 c	360 c	243 d
Unemployed	485 d	62 e	178 e	124 e	60 e	61 e
Men	381 d	54 e	142 e	94 e	48 e	43 e
Women	104 e	8 f	36 f	30 e	12 g	18 f
Not in the labour force	6,857 a	753 b	2,018 b	2,329 b	1,094 b	663 c
Men	1,919 b	253 c	548 c	620 c	316 c	182 c
Women	4,938 a	500 b	1,470 b	1,709 b	778 b	481 c
Employed 1970 January 17	7,499 a	561 b	2,054 b	2,858 a	1,246 b	780 b
1969 December 13	7,712	595	2,104	2,927	1,290	796
1969 January 18	7,424	563	2,034	2,836	1,256	735
1968 December 14	7,567	588	2,069	2,852	1,286	772
1968 January 13	7,100	548	1,970	2,684	1,196	702
1967 December 9	7,344	596	2,044	2,749	1,226	729
Unemployed 1970 January 17	485 d	62 e	178 e	124 e	60 e	61 e
1969 December 13	383	46	152	95	44	46
1969 January 18	467	63	187	111	53	53
1968 December 14	373	45	152	87	45	44
1968 January 13	464	67	166	120	52	59
1967 December 9	353	42	126	91	45	49

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Interviewers may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occuring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

Fourth Quarter Review of the Labour Force, 1968-1969 (continued from page 2)

Total unemployment averaged 350,000 in the fourth quarter of 1969, an increase of 17,000 from the fourth quarter of 1968. Unemployed persons comprised 4.3 per cent of the labour force compared with 4.2 per cent a year earlier.

Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Sex
Fourth Quarter Averages

	Unemployment (000's)		Unemployment Rates %	
	1969	1968	1969	1968
Total	350	333	4.3	4.2
Men	258	253	4.7	4.7
Women	93	80	3.6	3.1

Comparing fourth quarters, the unemployed as a percentage of the labour force was higher in 1969 than in 1968 in Quebec and the Prairies. In the other regions, there was little change in the unemployment rate.

Unemployment Rates by Region
Fourth Quarter Averages

	1969	1968
Canada	4.3	4.2
Atlantic	6.2	6.2
Quebec	6.3	6.0
Ontario	2.8	2.7
Prairies	2.9	2.6
British Columbia	5.3	5.4

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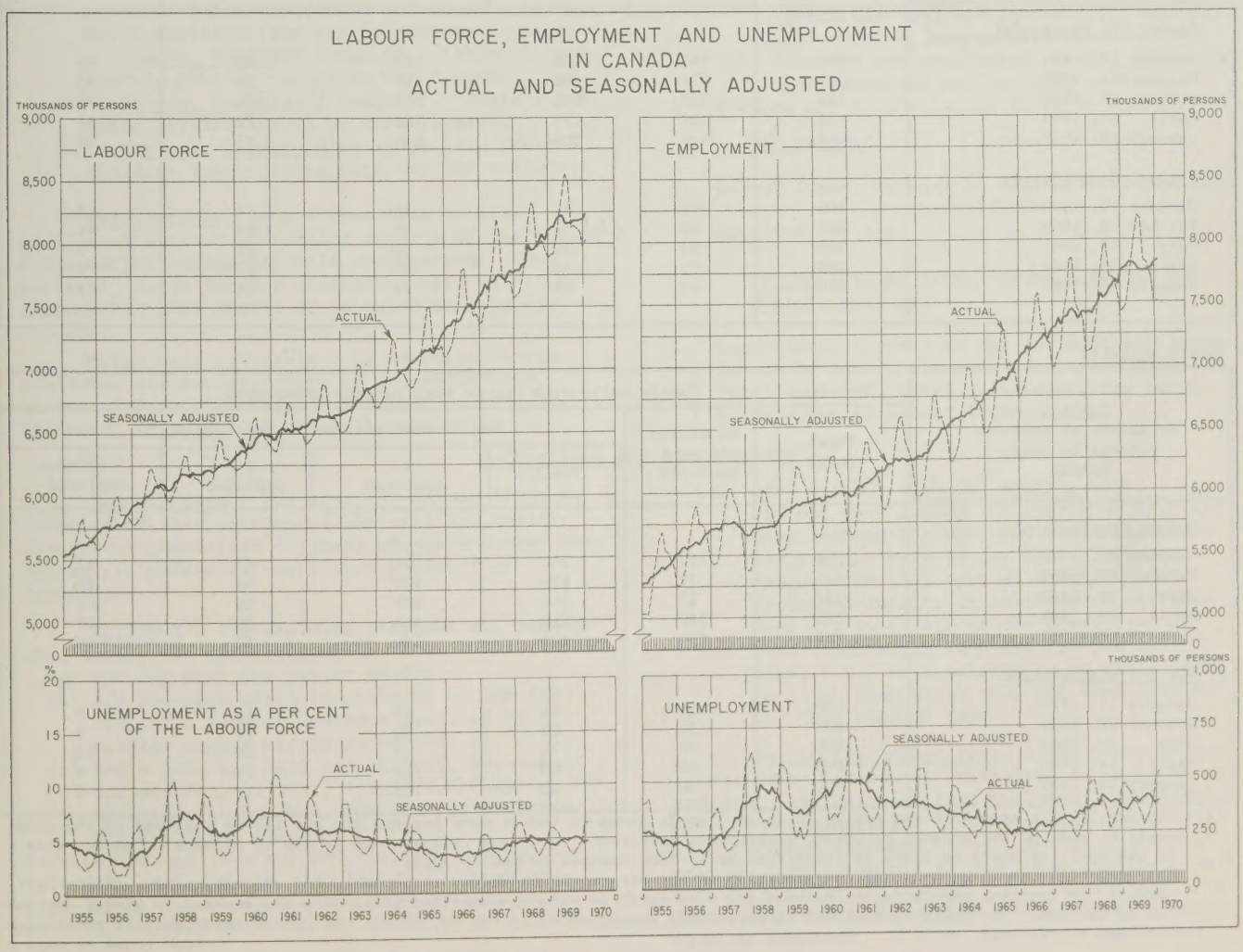
THE LABOUR FORCE

FEBRUARY 1970

In the week ended February 21, 1970, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,031,000. This total included 7,505,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 526,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Between January and February, there were increases of 47,000 in the labour force and 41,000 in the unemployed; there was little change over the month in the number of persons employed. Compared with February 1969, the labour force was higher by 120,000, the employed having increased by 67,000 and the unemployed by 53,000.

There was little change in employment in agriculture or in nonagricultural industries between January and February. Nonagricultural employment was up 91,000 from February 1969; employment in agriculture was down 24,000 from a year earlier. Employment of men and women was practically unchanged between January and February. There were 46,000 more men and 21,000 more women employed in February this year than in February 1969.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in February was 6.5 compared with rates of 6.1 in January 1970 and 6.0 in February 1969. Seasonally adjusted, the February 1970 rate was 4.8.



March 1970
9712-505

Special Surveys Division

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The Unemployed: Family Data(1)
January 1969 - January 1970

Beginning in July 1960, labour force data relating to families in which someone was unemployed have been tabulated at quarterly intervals and published several times a year. Since the most recent publication (in the November 1969 report), data referring to the week ended January 17, 1970, have been compiled. These statistics are included in the following tables along with previously published data for January, April, July and October 1969. Comments on the January 1970 estimates and on seasonal patterns follow.

Of the 485,000 persons unemployed in January 1970, 205,000 (42%) were heads of family units, 236,000 (49%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads, and 44,000 (9%) were not members of family units.

The 441,000 unemployed members of families were distributed throughout 396,000 family units. In 241,000 (61%) of these units, the membership of the unit included, in addition to the unemployed member or members, at least one person who was employed.

Pronounced seasonal patterns show up in the period for which the data are available. Notably, the proportion of the unemployed who were heads of households has been lowest in July (29-39%) and highest in January and April (40-51%). On the other hand, the proportion of the unemployed who were single sons and daughters of heads of families has been highest in July (40-50%), when many students are available for summer jobs, and lowest in January and April (30-36%). The proportion of families having one or more employed members, in addition to the unemployed member or members, ranged from 49 to 61 per cent in January and April and from 59 to 73 per cent in July and October.

Further detail for January 1970 is presented in the following tables, along with estimates for the four preceding reference periods. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 refer to family units in which one or more persons were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units (1)				Non-members of family units(1)
		Total	Head of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
Number (in thousands)						
January 17, 1970	485	441	205	167	69	44
October 18, 1969	314	279	106	117	56	35
July 19, 1969	349	325	101	176	48	24
April 19, 1969	432	401	174	155	72	31
January 18, 1969	467	429	204	150	75	38
Percent distribution						
January 17, 1970	100	91	42	35	14	9
October 18, 1969	100	89	34	37	18	11
July 19, 1969	100	93	29	50	14	7
April 19, 1969	100	93	40	36	17	7
January 18, 1969	100	92	44	32	16	8

Family Units(1)

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total units	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
Number (in thousands)						
January 17, 1970	396	155	241	154	65	22
October 18, 1969	253	79	174	107	46	21
July 19, 1969	288	77	211	109	59	43
April 19, 1969	353	140	213	134	50	29
January 18, 1969	384	154	230	139	62	29
Percent distribution						
January 17, 1970	100	39	61	39	16	6
October 18, 1969	100	31	69	42	18	9
July 19, 1969	100	27	73	38	20	15
April 19, 1969	100	40	60	38	14	8
January 18, 1969	100	40	60	36	16	8

(1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units".
The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country(1). The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

(1) For a comprehensive description of the design of the Labour Force Survey, see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian Labour Force Survey - Methodology, Catalogue No. 71-504, Ottawa, 1965.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
   (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
   (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
   (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
   Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
   Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

(a) did any work for pay or profit;
(b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
(c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

(a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
(b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Feb. 21	Jan. 17	Feb. 15	Jan. 18	Feb. 17	Jan. 13
Total							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,873	14,841	14,495	14,470	14,115	14,086
Labour force	a	8,031	7,984	7,911	7,891	7,589	7,564
Employed	a	7,505	7,499	7,438	7,424	7,107	7,100
Agriculture	d	430	422	454	451	436	459
Non-agriculture	a	7,075	7,077	6,984	6,973	6,671	6,641
Unemployed	d	526	485	473	467	482	464
Not in the labour force	a	6,842	6,857	6,584	6,579	6,526	6,522
Participation rate (3)	a	54.0	53.8	54.6	54.5	53.8	53.7
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	6.5	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.4	6.1
Seasonally adjusted		4.8	4.5	4.4r	4.4	4.6	4.5
Men							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,370	7,355	7,185	7,173	6,994	6,980
Labour force	a	5,466	5,436	5,382	5,393	5,228	5,217
Employed	a	5,048	5,055	5,002	5,025	4,825	4,833
Agriculture	d	388	382	403	403	401	418
Non-agriculture	a	4,660	4,673	4,599	4,622	4,424	4,415
Unemployed	d	418	381	380	368	403	384
Not in the labour force	b	1,904	1,919	1,803	1,780	1,766	1,763
Participation rate (3)	a	74.2	73.9	74.9	75.2	74.7	74.7
Unemployment rate (4)	d	7.6	7.0	7.1	6.8	7.7	7.4
Women							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,503	7,486	7,310	7,297	7,121	7,106
Labour force	b	2,565	2,548	2,529	2,498	2,361	2,347
Employed	b	2,457	2,444	2,436	2,399	2,282	2,267
Agriculture	e	42	40	51	48	35	41
Non-agriculture	b	2,415	2,404	2,385	2,351	2,247	2,226
Unemployed	e	108	104	93	99	79	80
Not in the labour force	a	4,938	4,938	4,781	4,799	4,760	4,759
Participation rate (3)	b	34.2	34.0	34.6	34.2	33.2	33.0
Unemployment rate (4)	e	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.4

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.
(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.
(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.
r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1969	S.D. (1)	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		14,638	14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605
Labour force	a	8,162	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242
Employed	a	7,780	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870
Agriculture	d	535	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700
Non-agriculture	a	7,245	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170
Unemployed	d	382	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372
Not in the labour force	a	6,475	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363
Participation rate(3)	a	55.8	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.7	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	11,388	11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture	718	748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed	432	278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)	7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended February 21, 1970	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	14,873	2,466	4,232 a	1,163 b	4,320 a	1,134 c	1,558
Labour force	8,031 a	721 c	4,010 a	898 c	1,452 c	756 c	194 d
Employed	7,505 a	624 c	3,788 a	778 c	1,404 c	724 c	187 d
Unemployed	526 d	97 e	222 d	120 e	48 f	32 f	7 g
Not in the labour force	6,842 a	1,745 b	222 d	265 d	2,868 b	378 d	1,364 a
Participation rate (3) - 1970, Feb. 21	54.0 a	29.2 c	94.8 a	77.2 a	33.6 c	66.7 b	12.5 d
Jan. 17	53.8	28.7	94.6	77.6	33.4	66.8	12.0
Unemployment rate (4) - 1970, Feb. 21	6.5 d	13.5 e	5.5 d	13.4 e	3.3 f	4.2 f	3.6 g
Jan. 17	6.1	14.4	4.8	12.6	2.9	3.7	4.3

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Feb. 21	Jan. 17	Feb. 15	Jan. 18	Feb. 17	Jan. 13
Total employed	a	7,505	7,499	7,438	7,424	7,107	7,100
Agriculture	d	430	422	454	451	436	459
Non-agriculture	a	7,075	7,077	6,984	6,973	6,671	6,641
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,075	7,077	6,984	6,973	6,671	6,641
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,214	6,250	6,185	6,174	5,938	5,965
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,704	5,624	5,692	5,600	5,454	5,344
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	510	626	493	574	484	621
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	86	92	71	77	75	79
Due to other reasons(3)	c	424	534	422	497	409	542
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	861	827	799	799	733	676

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Feb. 21	Jan. 17	Feb. 15	Jan. 18	Feb. 17	Jan. 13
Total employed	a	7,505	7,499	7,438	7,424	7,107	7,100
Agriculture	d	430	422	454	451	436	459
Other primary industries	d	213	207	202	202	204	208
Manufacturing	c	1,766	1,749	1,783	1,764	1,693	1,658
Construction	c	391	416	419	431	385	401
Transportation and other utilities	c	674	674	656	646	644	649
Trade	c	1,247	1,250	1,251	1,267	1,205	1,205
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	367	361	328	336	331	320
Community, personal, other services	c	1,952	1,965	1,869	1,858	1,780	1,768
Public administration	c	465	455	476	469	429	432

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended February 21, 1970	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,505 a	6,526 a	525 c	305 c	149 d
Agriculture	430 d	58 e	254 d	27 f	91 e
Non-agriculture	7,075 a	6,468 a	271 d	278 d	58 e
Men	5,048 a	4,256 a	444 c	278 c	70 d
Agriculture	388 d	51 e	249 d	27 f	61 e
Non-agriculture	4,660 a	4,205 a	195 d	251 d	9 f
Women	2,457 b	2,270 b	81 e	27 e	79 d
Agriculture	42 e	7 f	5 g	— g	30 e
Non-agriculture	2,415 b	2,263 b	76 e	27 e	49 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.
(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Canada, Unemployed and Regions, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Feb. 21	Jan. 17	Feb. 15	Jan. 18	Feb. 17	Jan. 13
Total unemployed	d	526	485	473	467	482	464
Without work and seeking work	d	469	423	433	429	443	417
Seeking full-time work	d	445	401	408	408	426	400
Seeking part-time work	f	24	22	25	21	17	17
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	57	62	40	38	39	47
Without work and seeking work	d	469	423	433	429	443	417
Seeking under 1 month	d	108	108	88	124	99	134
Seeking 1-3 months	d	202	194	195	185	222	195
Seeking 4-6 months	e	98	67	90	58	79	51
Seeking more than 6 months	e	61	54	60	62	43	37

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended February 21, 1970	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	14,873	1,378	4,257	5,326	2,403	1,509
Men	7,370	683	2,100	2,628	1,210	749
Women	7,503	695	2,157	2,698	1,193	760
Labour force	8,031 a	621 b	2,243 b	3,003 a	1,315 b	849 b
Men	5,466 a	431 b	1,552 a	2,016 a	898 a	569 b
Women	2,565 b	190 c	691 c	987 c	417 c	280 d
Employed	7,505 a	553 b	2,048 b	2,867 a	1,245 b	792 b
Men	5,048 a	372 b	1,396 b	1,914 a	840 b	526 b
Women	2,457 b	181 c	652 c	953 c	405 c	266 d
Agriculture	430 d	18 e	89 e	105 e	196 d	22 f
Non-agriculture	7,075 a	535 b	1,959 b	2,762 b	1,049 c	770 c
Paid workers	6,526 a	490 c	1,784 b	2,568 b	978 b	706 c
Men	4,256 a	325 c	1,189 b	1,670 b	612 b	460 b
Women	2,270 b	165 c	595 c	898 c	366 c	246 d
Unemployed	526 d	68 e	195 e	136 e	70 e	57 e
Men	418 d	59 e	156 e	102 e	58 e	43 e
Women	108 e	9 f	39 f	34 e	12 g	14 f
Not in the labour force	6,842 a	757 b	2,014 b	2,323 b	1,088 b	660 c
Men	1,904 b	252 c	548 c	612 c	312 c	180 c
Women	4,938 a	505 b	1,466 b	1,711 b	776 b	480 c
Employed 1970 February 21	7,505 a	553 b	2,048 b	2,867 a	1,245 b	792 b
January 17	7,499	561	2,054	2,858	1,246	780
1969 February 15	7,438	560	2,022	2,846	1,266	744
January 18	7,424	563	2,034	2,836	1,256	735
1968 February 17	7,107	547	1,954	2,693	1,199	714
January 13	7,100	548	1,970	2,684	1,196	702
Unemployed 1970 February 21	526 d	68 e	195 e	136 e	70 e	57 e
January 17	485	62	178	124	60	61
1969 February 15	473	66	186	116	52	53
January 18	467	63	187	111	53	53
1968 February 17	482	67	179	130	48	58
January 13	464	67	166	120	52	59

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Interviewers may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occuring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

The Unemployed: Family Data(1) - Continued from page 2

Family Units(1)

Table 3 By size of family unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
	Total units	Size of family unit			
		2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
Total (in thousands)					
January 17, 1970	396	149	135	66	46
October 18, 1969	253	97	82	44	30
July 19, 1969	288	93	109	51	35
April 19, 1969	353	129	115	65	44
January 18, 1969	384	147	124	70	43

(1) See footnote page 2.

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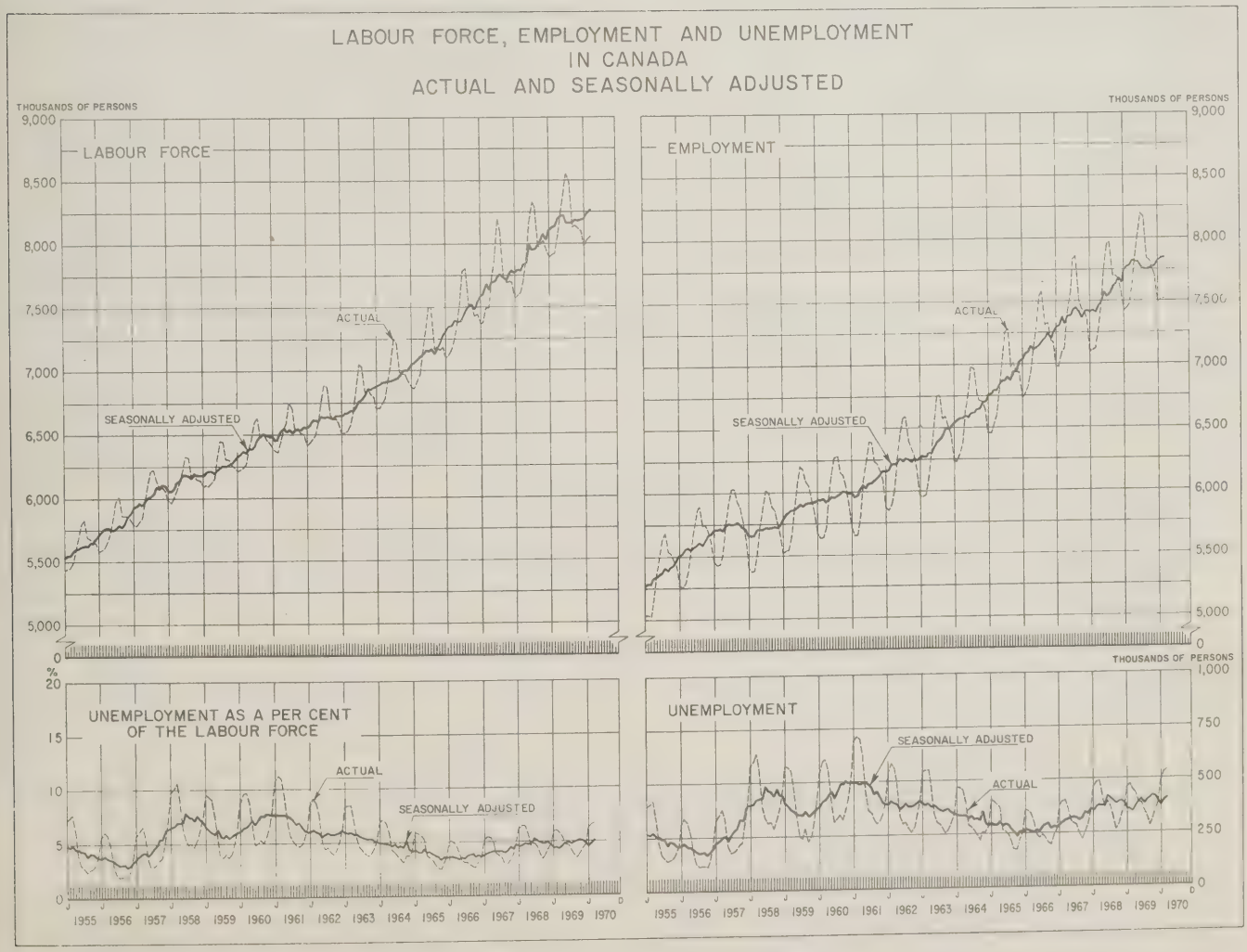
THE LABOUR FORCE

MARCH 1970

In the week ended March 21, 1970, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,067,000. Of this total, 7,525,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 542,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 36,000 between February and March, the employed having increased by 20,000 and the unemployed by 16,000. The labour force was higher than in March 1969 by 148,000, the employed by 54,000 and the unemployed by 94,000.

There was little change in employment between February and March in agriculture or in nonagricultural industries. In March 1970, nonagricultural employment was 82,000 higher than a year earlier while employment in agriculture was 28,000 lower. Employment of women rose by 30,000 between February and March while employment of men declined by 10,000. In March 1970, there were 54,000 more women employed than in March 1969; the number of men employed was unchanged.

The percentage of the labour force unemployed was 6.7 in March 1970, 6.5 in February 1970 and 5.7 in March 1969. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in March 1970 was 5.1 per cent.



April 1970
8007-505

Special Surveys Division

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The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

1st Quarter 1970

The Labour Force Survey provides information about the occupation and industry attachments of members of the labour force. For the employed, current occupation and industry are reported. The unemployed are identified with the industries in which they last worked and the occupations which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for broad occupation and industry groups are calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force classified in each group. In addition, percentage distributions have been made according to occupation and industry groups. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the first quarter of 1970, with comparative data for the four quarters of 1969, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group, and in Table 2 by industry group.

Table 1 Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1970	1969				1970	1969			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	6.5	4.3	3.8	4.9	5.9
Office and professional(2)	17	20	21	17	16	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2
Transportation	7	6	5	6	6	9.6	5.8	3.9	5.8	7.8
Service and recreation	8	12	12	10	11	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.9	5.2
Primary(3)	10	8	6	8	11	8.5	4.2	2.4	4.6	8.3
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	36	32	27	31	35	9.1	5.4	3.9	5.9	8.0
Labourers(4)	15	13	11	12	14	22.7	12.9	8.5	12.7	19.4
Never worked(5)	7	9	19	17	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed(000's)	518	350	315	400	463					

Table 2 Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1970	1969				1970	1969			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	6.5	4.3	3.8	4.9	5.9
Primary industries(6)	11	8	7	11	13	8.4	3.9	2.5	5.2	8.1
Manufacturing	24	25	21	21	21	6.5	4.7	3.4	4.3	5.2
Construction	22	16	12	15	20	21.9	10.4	6.5	11.4	18.2
Transportation and other utilities(7)	8	8	6	8	9	5.8	3.8	2.7	4.4	6.0
Trade	12	11	12	12	11	4.6	2.9	2.8	3.5	4.0
Service(8)	17	22	23	17	19	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.4	3.3
Never worked(5)	7	9	19	17	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed(000's)	518	350	315	400	463					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group or an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.
(2) Includes managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, and communication occupations.
(3) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.
(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.
(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.
(6) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mines, quarries, oil wells.
(7) Includes transportation, storage, communication, and electric power, gas and water utilities.
(8) Includes community, business and personal service, public administration, and finance, insurance, real estate.

Note: The statistics in these tables are based on the 1961 Census Classification of Occupations and the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country(1). The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

(1) For a comprehensive description of the design of the Labour Force Survey, see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian Labour Force Survey - Methodology, Catalogue No. 71-504, Ottawa, 1965.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
   (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
   (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
   (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
   Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
   Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

(a) did any work for pay or profit;
(b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
(c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

(a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
(b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		March 21	Feb. 21	March 22	Feb. 15	March 23	Feb. 17
Total							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,904	14,873	14,528	14,495	14,151	14,115
Labour force	a	8,067	8,031	7,919	7,911	7,608	7,589
Employed	a	7,525	7,505	7,471	7,438	7,120	7,107
Agriculture	d	438	430	466	454	462	436
Non-agriculture	a	7,087	7,075	7,005	6,984	6,658	6,671
Unemployed	d	542	526	448	473	488	482
Not in the labour force	a	6,837	6,842	6,609	6,584	6,543	6,526
Participation rate (3)	a	54.1	54.0	54.5	54.6	53.8	53.8
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	6.7	6.5	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.4
Seasonally adjusted		5.1	4.8	4.3r	4.4	4.8r	4.6
Men							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,385	7,370	7,201	7,185	7,012	6,994
Labour force	a	5,481	5,466	5,400	5,382	5,241	5,228
Employed	a	5,038	5,048	5,038	5,002	4,831	4,825
Agriculture	d	390	388	412	403	422	401
Non-agriculture	a	4,648	4,660	4,626	4,599	4,409	4,424
Unemployed	d	443	418	362	380	410	403
Not in the labour force	b	1,904	1,904	1,801	1,803	1,771	1,766
Participation rate (3)	a	74.2	74.2	75.0	74.9	74.7	74.7
Unemployment rate (4)	d	8.1	7.6	6.7	7.1	7.8	7.7
Women							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,519	7,503	7,327	7,310	7,139	7,121
Labour force	b	2,586	2,565	2,519	2,529	2,367	2,361
Employed	b	2,487	2,457	2,433	2,436	2,289	2,282
Agriculture	e	48	42	54	51	40	35
Non-agriculture	b	2,439	2,415	2,379	2,385	2,249	2,247
Unemployed	e	99	108	86	93	78	79
Not in the labour force	a	4,933	4,938	4,808	4,781	4,772	4,760
Participation rate (3)	b	34.4	34.2	34.4	34.6	33.2	33.2
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.8	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.3

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.
(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.
(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.
r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1969	S.D. (1)	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		14,638	14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605
Labour force	a	8,162	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242
Employed	a	7,780	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870
Agriculture	d	535	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700
Non-agriculture	a	7,245	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170
Unemployed	d	382	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372
Not in the labour force	a	6,475	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363
Participation rate(3)	a	55.8	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.7	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	11,388	11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture	718	748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed	432	278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)	7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended March 21, 1970	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	14,904	2,470	4,218 a	1,190 b	4,316 a	1,150 c	1,560
Labour force	8,067 a	731 c	3,990 a	924 c	1,460 c	766 c	195 d
Employed	7,525 a	631 c	3,763 a	788 c	1,417 c	738 c	188 d
Unemployed	542 d	100 e	227 d	136 e	43 f	28 f	8 g
Not in the labour force	6,837 a	1,739 b	228 d	266 d	2,856 b	334 d	1,364 a
Participation rate (3) - 1970, Mar. 21	54.1 a	29.6 c	94.6 a	77.6 a	33.8 c	66.6 b	12.6 d
Feb. 21	54.0	29.2	94.8	77.2	33.6	66.7	12.5
Unemployment rate (4) - 1970, Mar. 21	6.7 d	13.7 e	5.7 d	14.7 e	2.9 f	3.7 f	4.1 g
Feb. 21	6.5	13.5	5.5	13.4	3.3	4.2	3.6

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		March 21	Feb. 21	March 22	Feb. 15	March 23	Feb. 17
Total employed	a	7,525	7,505	7,471	7,438	7,120	7,107
Agriculture	d	438	430	466	454	462	436
Non-agriculture	a	7,087	7,075	7,005	6,984	6,658	6,671
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,087	7,075	7,005	6,984	6,658	6,671
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,204	6,214	6,214	6,185	5,936	5,938
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,715	5,704	5,668	5,692	5,364	5,454
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	489	510	546	493	572	484
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	93	86	74	71	79	75
Due to other reasons(3)	c	396	424	472	422	493	409
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	883	861	791	799	722	733

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		March 21	Feb. 21	March 22	Feb. 15	March 23	Feb. 17
Total employed	a	7,525	7,505	7,471	7,438	7,120	7,107
Agriculture	d	438	430	466	454	462	436
Other primary industries	d	187	213	198	202	182	204
Manufacturing	c	1,761	1,766	1,773	1,783	1,683	1,693
Construction	c	406	391	416	419	394	385
Transportation and other utilities	c	653	674	659	656	644	644
Trade	c	1,272	1,247	1,268	1,251	1,228	1,205
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	356	367	337	328	323	331
Community, personal, other services	c	1,974	1,952	1,886	1,869	1,767	1,780
Public administration	c	478	465	468	476	437	429

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended March 21, 1970	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,525 a	6,547 a	509 c	313 c	156 d
Agriculture	438 d	63 e	249 d	31 f	95 e
Non-agriculture	7,087 a	6,484 a	260 d	282 d	61 e
Men	5,038 a	4,254 a	430 c	282 c	72 d
Agriculture	390 d	55 e	243 d	31 f	61 e
Non-agriculture	4,648 a	4,199 a	187 d	251 d	11 f
Women	2,487 b	2,293 b	79 e	31 e	84 d
Agriculture	48 e	8 f	6 g	– g	34 e
Non-agriculture	2,439 b	2,285 b	73 e	31 e	50 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.
(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Canada, Unemployed and Regions, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1970 March 21	1970 Feb. 21	1969 March 22	1969 Feb. 15	1968 March 23	1968 Feb. 17
Total unemployed	d	542	526	448	473	488	482
Without work and seeking work	d	490	469	409	433	441	443
Seeking full-time work	d	465	445	387	408	423	426
Seeking part-time work	f	25	24	22	25	18	17
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	52	57	39	40	47	39
Without work and seeking work	d	490	469	409	433	441	443
Seeking under 1 month	d	93	108	87	88	90	99
Seeking 1-3 months	d	197	202	152	195	189	222
Seeking 4-6 months	e	128	98	107	90	114	79
Seeking more than 6 months	e	72	61	63	60	48	43

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended March 21, 1970	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	14,904	1,379	4,264	5,340	2,407	1,514
Men	7,385	683	2,103	2,635	1,212	752
Women	7,519	696	2,161	2,705	1,195	762
Labour force	8,067 a	618 b	2,237 b	3,033 a	1,332 b	847 b
Men	5,481 a	431 b	1,547 a	2,025 a	905 a	573 b
Women	2,586 b	187 c	690 c	1,008 c	427 c	274 d
Employed	7,525 a	551 b	2,031 b	2,892 a	1,263 b	788 b
Men	5,038 a	374 b	1,373 b	1,917 a	849 b	525 b
Women	2,487 b	177 c	658 c	975 c	414 c	263 d
Agriculture	438 d	19 e	90 e	108 e	198 d	23 f
Non-agriculture	7,087 a	532 b	1,941 b	2,784 b	1,065 c	765 c
Paid workers	6,547 a	487 c	1,766 b	2,601 b	992 b	701 c
Men	4,254 a	326 c	1,171 b	1,680 b	618 b	459 b
Women	2,293 b	161 c	595 c	921 c	374 c	242 d
Unemployed	542 d	67 e	206 e	141 e	69 e	59 e
Men	443 d	57 e	174 e	108 e	56 e	48 e
Women	99 e	10 f	32 f	33 e	13 g	11 f
Not in the labour force	6,837 a	761 b	2,027 b	2,307 b	1,075 b	667 c
Men	1,904 b	252 c	556 c	610 c	307 c	179 c
Women	4,933 a	509 b	1,471 b	1,697 b	768 b	488 c
Employed 1970 March 21	7,525 a	551 b	2,031 b	2,892 a	1,263 b	788 b
February 21	7,505	553	2,048	2,867	1,245	792
1969 March 22	7,471	555	2,041	2,856	1,261	758
February 15	7,438	560	2,022	2,846	1,266	744
1968 March 23	7,120	542	1,957	2,691	1,206	724
February 17	7,107	547	1,954	2,693	1,199	714
Unemployed 1970 March 21	542 d	67 e	206 e	141 e	69 e	59 e
February 21	526	68	195	136	70	57
1969 March 22	448	67	190	99	48	44
February 15	473	66	186	116	52	53
1968 March 23	488	65	189	133	50	51
February 17	482	67	179	130	48	58

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Interviewers may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occuring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

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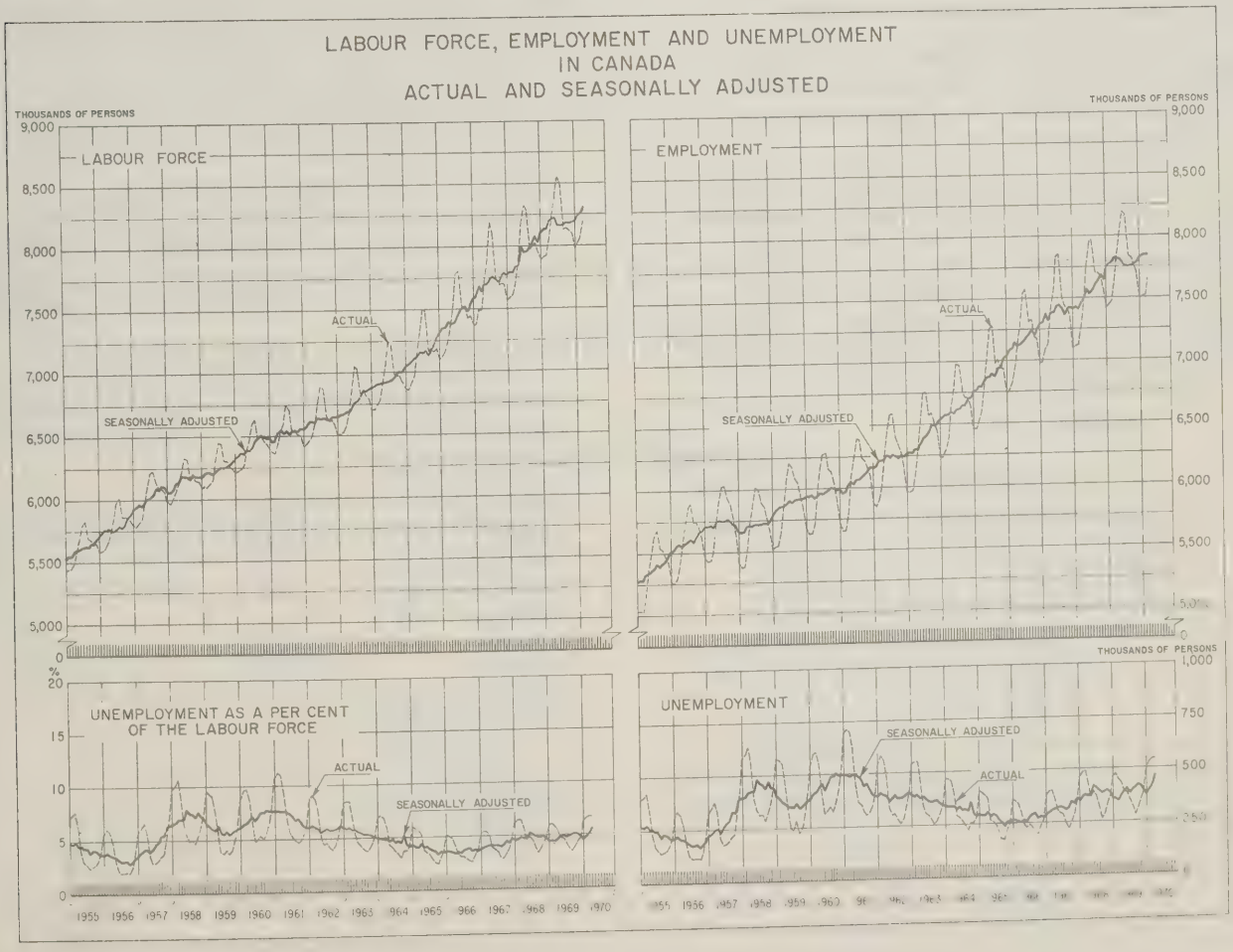
THE LABOUR FORCE

APRIL 1970

In the week ended April 18, 1970, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,198,000. Of this total, 7,654,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 544,000 were unemployed for the whole week. Between March and April, the labour force increased by 131,000 and the employed by 129,000. There was virtually no change over the month in the number unemployed. The labour force was 137,000 higher than in April 1969; employment was 25,000 higher and unemployment 112,000 higher.

From March to April, employment rose by 86,000 in nonagricultural industries and by 43,000 in agriculture. Nonagricultural employment increased by 65,000 from April last year while employment in agriculture decreased by 40,000. Men accounted for 69,000 and women for 60,000 of the increase in employment between March and April. Compared with April 1969, the number of employed men was 19,000 lower and the number of employed women was 44,000 higher.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in April was 6.6 per cent, compared with 6.7 per cent in March and 5.4 per cent in April last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in April was 5.6 per cent.



May 1970
8007-505

Labour Division

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First Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1969-1970

In the first quarter of 1970, the average number of persons in the labour force was 8,027,000 an increase of 120,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1969. Employment at 7,510,000 was 66,000 higher and unemployment at 518,000 was 55,000 higher than a year earlier.

First Quarter Averages (000's)

	1970	1969
Labour Force	8,027	7,907
Employed	7,510	7,444
Unemployed	518	463

The slower rate of growth of the labour force in the second half of 1969 continued into the first quarter of 1970. The year-to-year increase of 1.5 per cent for this quarter was substantially lower than the average annual increase of 3.3 per cent of the preceding five years, a period of rapid expansion In the first quarter of 1970, the increases from a year earlier of 1.3 per cent for men and of 2.0 per cent for women were also substantially lower than the 1964-69 averages of 2.3 per cent and 5.5 per cent respectively.

Persons in the age groups 20-24 and 25-44 accounted for nearly all of the increase in the total labour force between the first quarter of 1969 and the first quarter of 1970.

Total employment was only 0.9 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1970 than in the corresponding quarter of 1969. This is the first quarter since 1961 that the year-to-year increase has been less than one percent. For women the increase of 1.7 per cent was the lowest of any quarter since 1963; for men the increase of 0.5 per cent was substantially below average.

Employment by Sex

	First Quarter Averages (000's)		Year-to-Year Increase	
	1970	1969	000's	%
Total	7,510	7,444	+ 66	+ 0.9
Men	5,047	5,022	+ 25	+ 0.5
Women	2,463	2,423	+ 40	+ 1.7

Comparing first quarters, employment in British Columbia was higher in 1970 than in 1969 by 41,000 or 5.5 per cent. In the other regions the changes were relatively small.

Employment was higher in the first quarter of 1970 than in the corresponding quarter of 1969 by 124,000 in the service-producing industries; men accounting for 79,000 and women for 46,000 of this increase. The largest year-to-year gains (54,000 for men and 39,000 for women) were in community, personal and other services. In the goods-producing sector, employment was lower than a year earlier in agriculture (27,000), in manufacturing (15,000) and in construction (18,000).

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

	First Quarter Averages (000's)		Year-to-Year Change (000's)	%
	1970	1969		
Goods-producing	2,795	2,854	− 59	− 2.1
Men	2,323	2,377	− 54	− 2.3
Women	472	477	− 5	− 1.0
Service-producing	4,714	4,590	+124	+ 2.7
Men	2,724	2,645	+ 79	+ 3.0
Women	1,991	1,945	+ 46	+ 2.4

Employment was higher than a year earlier for managers (24,000), professionals (60,000) and clerical workers (35,000). It was lower than a year earlier in the transportation and communication occupations (23,000), among farmers and farm workers (20,000) and labourers (13,000). For the other occupational groups, changes were small. The largest year-to-year increase in employment was in the professional occupations for men (36,000) and in the clerical occupations for women (40,000).

Employment by Occupation

	First Quarter Averages (000's)		Year-to-Year Change (000's)	%
	1970	1969		
All occupations	7,510	7,444	+ 66	+ 0.9
Managerial	765	741	+ 24	+ 3.2
Professional and technical	1,078	1,018	+ 60	+ 5.9
Clerical	1,154	1,119	+ 35	+ 3.1
Sales	514	512	+ 2	+ 0.4
Service and recreation	917	916	+ 1	+ 0.1
Transport and communication	386	409	− 23	− 5.6
Primary (1)	540	561	− 21	− 3.7
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	1,891	1,889	+ 2	+ 0.1
Labourers and unskilled workers (2)	266	279	− 13	− 4.7

(1) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging and mining occupations.
(2) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging or mining.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country(1). The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

(1) For a comprehensive description of the design of the Labour Force Survey, see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian Labour Force Survey - Methodology, Catalogue No. 71-504, Ottawa, 1965.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
   (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
   (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
   (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
   Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
   Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

(a) did any work for pay or profit;
(b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
(c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

(a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
(b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		April 18	March 21	April 19	March 22	April 20	March 23
Total							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,934	14,904	14,557	14,528	14,184	14,151
Labour force	a	8,198	8,067	8,061	7,919	7,712	7,608
Employed	a	7,654	7,525	7,629	7,471	7,276	7,120
Agriculture	d	481	438	521	466	533	462
Non-agriculture	a	7,173	7,087	7,108	7,005	6,743	6,658
Unemployed	d	544	542	432	448	436	488
Not in the labour force	a	6,736	6,837	6,496	6,609	6,472	6,543
Participation rate (3)	a	54.9	54.1	55.4	54.5	54.4	53.8
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	6.6	6.7	5.4	5.7	5.7	6.4
Seasonally adjusted		5.6	5.1	4.5r	4.3	4.7	4.8
Men							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,401	7,385	7,215	7,201	7,029	7,012
Labour force	a	5,545	5,481	5,467	5,400	5,322	5,241
Employed	a	5,107	5,038	5,126	5,038	4,967	4,831
Agriculture	d	418	390	452	412	473	422
Non-agriculture	a	4,689	4,648	4,674	4,626	4,494	4,409
Unemployed	d	438	443	341	362	355	410
Not in the labour force	b	1,856	1,904	1,748	1,801	1,707	1,771
Participation rate (3)	a	74.9	74.2	75.8	75.0	75.7	74.7
Unemployment rate (4)	d	7.9	8.1	6.2	6.7	6.7	7.8
Women							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,533	7,519	7,342	7,327	7,155	7,139
Labour force	b	2,653	2,586	2,594	2,519	2,390	2,367
Employed	b	2,547	2,487	2,503	2,433	2,309	2,289
Agriculture	e	63	48	69	54	60	40
Non-agriculture	b	2,484	2,439	2,434	2,379	2,249	2,249
Unemployed	e	106	99	91	86	81	78
Not in the labour force	a	4,880	4,933	4,748	4,808	4,765	4,772
Participation rate (3)	b	35.2	34.4	35.3	34.4	33.4	33.2
Unemployment rate (4)	e	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.
(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.
(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.
r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals because of rounding.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1969	S.D. (1)	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		14,638	14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605
Labour force	a	8,162	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242
Employed	a	7,780	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870
Agriculture	d	535	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700
Non-agriculture	a	7,245	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170
Unemployed	d	382	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372
Not in the labour force	a	6,475	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363
Participation rate(3)	a	55.8	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.7	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	11,388	11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture	718	748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed	432	278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)	7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended April 18, 1970	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	14,934	2,475	4,215 a	1,204 b	4,334 a	1,142 c	1,563
Labour force	8,198 a	760 c	4,004 a	947 c	1,505 c	781 c	201 d
Employed	7,654 a	649 c	3,786 a	813 c	1,461 c	753 c	192 d
Unemployed	544 d	111 e	218 d	133 e	44 f	28 f	9 g
Not in the labour force	6,736 a	1,715 b	211 d	258 d	2,829 b	361 d	1,352 a
Participation rate (3) - 1970 Apr. 18	54.9 a	30.7 c	95.0 a	78.7 a	34.7 c	68.4 b	12.9 d
Mar. 21	54.1	29.6	94.6	77.6	33.8	66.6	12.6
Unemployment rate (4) - 1970 Apr. 18	6.6 d	14.6 e	5.4 d	14.0 e	2.9 f	3.6 f	4.5 g
Mar. 21	6.7	13.7	5.7	14.7	2.9	3.7	4.1

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		April 18	March 21	April 19	March 22	April 20	March 23
Total employed	a	7,654	7,525	7,629	7,471	7,276	7,120
Agriculture	d	481	438	521	466	533	462
Non-agriculture	a	7,173	7,037	7,108	7,005	6,743	6,658
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,173	7,087	7,108	7,005	6,743	6,658
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,258	6,204	6,252	6,214	5,015	5,936
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,798	5,715	5,802	5,668	5,180	5,364
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	460	489	450	546	835	572
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	87	93	72	74	86	79
Due to other reasons(3)	c	373	396	378	472	749	493
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	915	883	856	791	728	722

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		April 18	March 21	April 19	March 22	April 20	March 23
Total employed	a	7,654	7,525	7,629	7,471	7,276	7,120
Agriculture	d	481	438	521	466	533	462
Other primary industries	d	194	187	185	198	183	182
Manufacturing	c	1,750	1,761	1,809	1,773	1,715	1,683
Construction	c	426	406	436	416	416	394
Transportation and other utilities	c	669	653	694	659	659	644
Trade	c	1,301	1,272	1,277	1,268	1,239	1,228
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	353	356	333	337	320	323
Community, personal, other services	c	2,024	1,974	1,908	1,886	1,772	1,767
Public administration	c	454	478	466	468	439	437

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended April 18, 1970	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,654 a	6,637 a	523 c	316 c	178 d
Agriculture	481 d	76 e	254 d	37 f	114 e
Non-agriculture	7,173 a	6,561 a	270 d	279 d	64 e
Men	5,107 a	4,298 a	440 c	286 c	82 d
Agriculture	418 d	64 e	247 d	36 f	71 e
Non-agriculture	4,689 a	4,234 a	194 d	250 d	11 f
Women	2,547 b	2,339 b	83 e	30 e	96 d
Agriculture	63 e	12 f	7 g	1 g	43 e
Non-agriculture	2,484 b	2,326 b	76 e	29 e	53 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.
(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1970 April 18	1970 March 21	1969 April 19	1969 March 22	1968 April 20	1968 March 23
Total unemployed	d	544	542	432	448	436	488
Without work and seeking work	d	499	490	404	409	403	441
Seeking full-time work	d	472	465	383	387	387	423
Seeking part-time work	f	27	25	21	22	16	18
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	45	52	28	39	33	47
Without work and seeking work	d	499	490	404	409	403	441
Seeking under 1 month	d	109	93	91	87	87	90
Seeking 1-3 months	d	162	197	125	152	140	189
Seeking 4-6 months	e	151	128	116	107	119	114
Seeking more than 6 months	e	78	72	72	63	57	48

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended April 18, 1970	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	14,934	1,381	4,271	5,354	2,410	1,518
Men	7,401	684	2,107	2,642	1,214	754
Women	7,533	697	2,164	2,712	1,196	764
Labour force	8,198 a	632 b	2,275 b	3,071 a	1,341 b	879 b
Men	5,545 a	441 b	1,566 a	2,042 a	908 a	588 b
Women	2,653 b	191 c	709 c	1,029 c	433 c	291 d
Employed	7,654 a	566 b	2,072 b	2,926 a	1,269 b	821 b
Men	5,107 a	385 b	1,397 b	1,934 a	850 b	541 b
Women	2,547 b	181 c	675 c	992 c	419 c	280 d
Agriculture	481 d	21 e	112 e	119 e	206 d	23 f
Non-agriculture	7,173 a	545 b	1,960 b	2,807 b	1,062 c	798 c
Paid workers	6,637 a	499 c	1,789 b	2,620 b	995 b	733 c
Men	4,298 a	334 c	1,183 b	1,688 b	619 b	475 b
Women	2,339 b	165 c	607 c	932 c	377 c	258 d
Unemployed	544 d	66 e	203 e	145 e	72 e	58 e
Men	438 d	56 e	169 e	108 e	58 e	47 e
Women	106 e	10 f	34 f	37 e	14 g	11 f
Not in the labour force	6,736 a	749 b	1,996 b	2,283 b	1,069 b	639 c
Men	1,856 b	243 c	541 c	600 c	306 c	166 c
Women	4,880 a	506 b	1,455 b	1,683 b	763 b	473 c
Employed 1970 April 18	7,654 a	566 b	2,072 b	2,926 a	1,269 b	821 b
March 21	7,525	551	2,031	2,892	1,263	788
1969 April 19	7,629	574	2,091	2,894	1,290	780
March 22	7,471	555	2,041	2,856	1,261	758
1968 April 20	7,276	553	2,013	2,741	1,246	723
March 23	7,120	542	1,957	2,691	1,206	724
Unemployed 1970 April 18	544 d	66 e	203 e	145 e	72 e	58 e
March 21	542	67	206	141	69	59
1969 April 19	432	67	182	100	42	41
March 22	448	67	190	99	48	44
1968 April 20	436	63	175	107	40	51
March 23	488	65	189	133	50	51

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Interviewers may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occuring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

First Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1969-1970 (continued from page 2)

Total unemployment averaged 518,000 in the first quarter of 1970, an increase of 55,000 over the first quarter of 1969. Unemployment was higher than a year earlier by 44,000 for men and by 11,000 for women. The unemployed as a percentage of the Canadian labour force rose from 5.9 to 6.5.

Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Sex
First Quarter Averages

	Unemployment (000's)		Unemployment Rates %	
	1970	1969	1970	1969
Total	518	463	6.5	5.9
Men	414	370	7.6	6.9
Women	104	93	4.1	3.7

Comparing first quarters, unemployment rates were substantially higher in 1970 than in 1969 for Ontario, the Prairies and British Columbia. In the Atlantic region and in Quebec the changes in the rates were small.

Unemployment Rates by Region
First Quarter Averages

	1970	1969
Canada	6.5	5.9
Atlantic	10.6	10.4
Quebec	8.6	8.5
Ontario	4.5	3.7
Prairies	5.0	3.9
British Columbia	7.0	6.3

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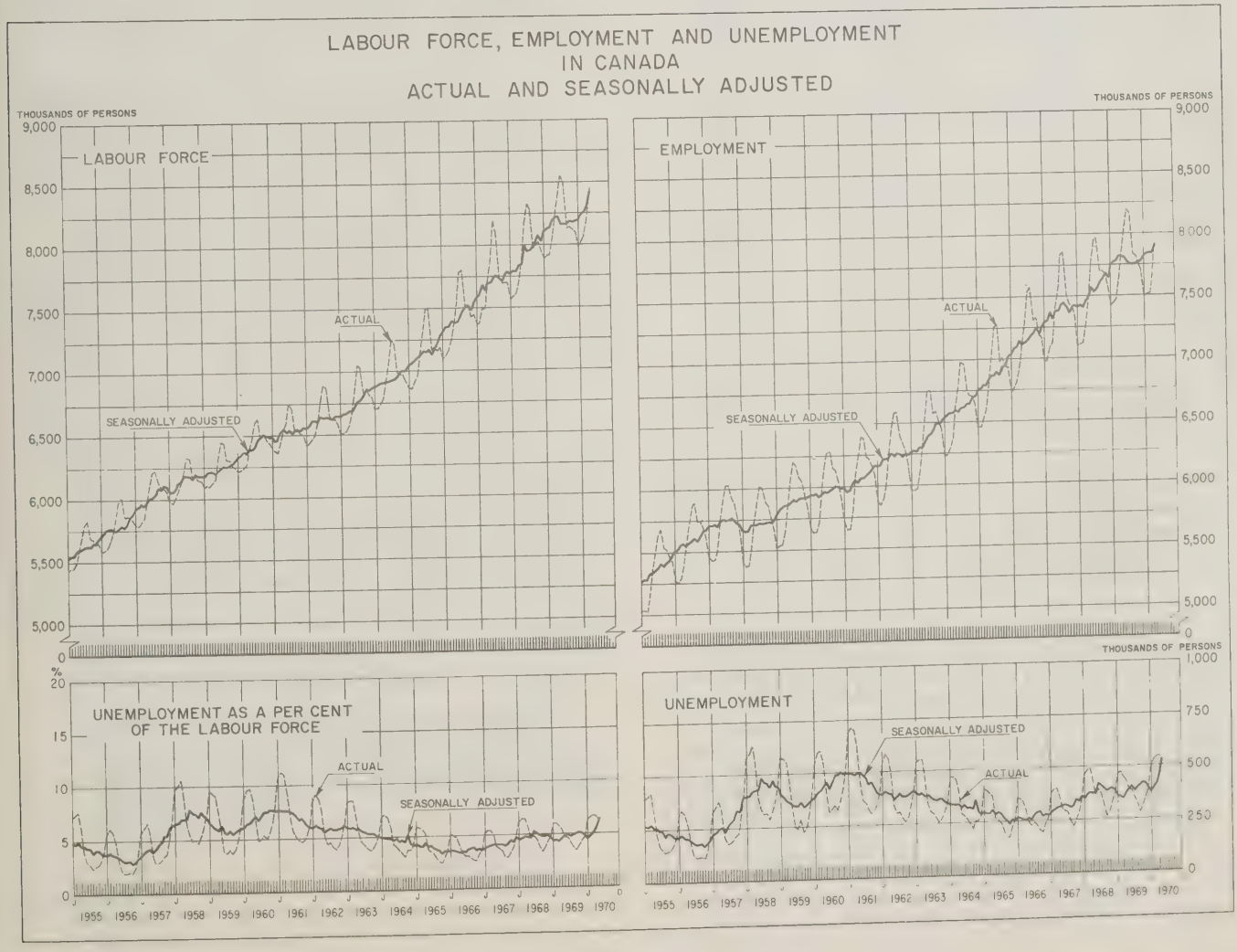
THE LABOUR FORCE

MAY 1970

In the week ended May 23, 1970, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,465,000. This total included 7,952,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 513,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 267,000 between April and May; the employed having increased by 298,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 31,000. Compared with May 1969, the labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher by 217,000, 90,000 and 127,000, respectively.

Nonagricultural industries accounted for 229,000 of the increase in total employment from April and agriculture accounted for 69,000. Compared with May 1969, nonagricultural employment was 132,000 higher while employment in agriculture was 42,000 lower. Between April and May, employment rose by 229,000 among men and by 69,000 among women. Virtually all of the year-to-year increase in employment was among women.

In May, 6.1 per cent of the labour force were unemployed. This compares with unemployment rates of 6.6 in April this year and 4.7 per cent in May last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in May 1970 was 6.2.



Labour Division

June 1970
8007-505

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Full-time and Part-time Workers 1953-1969

The total number of persons reported as employed at any given time includes both full-time and part-time workers. Full-time workers are defined as persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week, and part-time workers those who usually work less than 35 hours.

Total employment increased by 2,545,000 between 1953 and 1969, representing an average annual rate of increase of 2.5 per cent. Full-time employment rose by 1,842,000, or 2.0 per cent per year, on average, while part-time employment rose by 703,000, or 9.5 per cent per year.

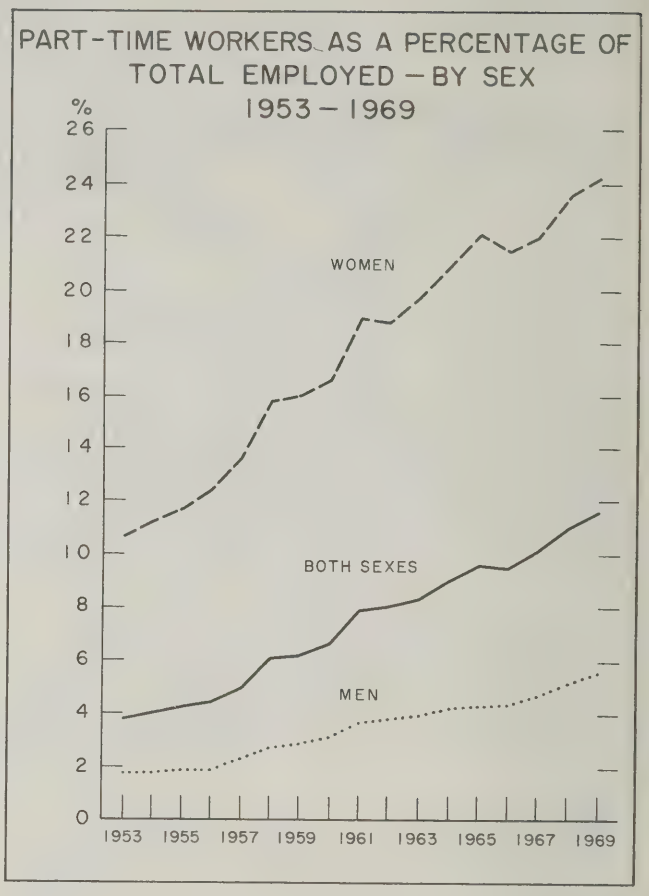
The Employed

1953-1969 Annual Averages

	Total Employed (000's)	Usually work 35 hours or more (000's)	Usually work less than 35 hours (000's)
1953	5,235	5,038	197
1954	5,243	5,035	208
1955	5,364	5,139	225
1956	5,585	5,342	243
1957	5,731	5,442	289
1958	5,706	5,356	349
1959	5,870	5,503	367
1960	5,965	5,565	400
1961	6,055	5,578	476
1962	6,225	5,728	497
1963	6,375	5,842	532
1964	6,609	6,012	597
1965	6,862	6,205	657
1966	7,152	6,475	678
1967	7,379	6,634	745
1968	7,537	6,708	829
1969	7,780	6,880	900

During the period 1953-1969, the absolute increase in total employment was only slightly greater for women (1,336,000) than for men (1,209,000). Full-time employment rose by 988,000 for men and 854,000 for women and part-time employment rose by 221,000 for men and by 483,000 for women. The average annual percentage increases in total, full and part-time employment, respectively, were 1.6, 1.4 and 8.8 for men and 4.8, 3.7 and 9.9 for women.

The proportion of part-time workers has been increasing substantially. It may be observed from the accompanying chart that in 1969 almost one out of every four employed women worked part-time, compared with approximately one in ten in 1953. In 1969, more than 5 per cent of all employed men worked part-time compared with less than 2 per cent in 1953.



A large number of part-time workers are unpaid family workers, particularly married women, employed on the family farm or business. Also included are students, retired and physically handicapped persons. Almost three-quarters of all persons who usually work less than 35 hours a week are employed in the industries of trade and service.

The availability of employment varies seasonally. For both sexes, the number of persons who usually work full time reaches a seasonal peak in mid-summer and a seasonal trough in mid-winter. For those who usually work part-time the pattern is different. There are seasonal peaks in the spring and in the fall and troughs in mid-summer and mid-winter. The amplitude of seasonal variation in employment is greater for men than for women and also greater for full-time than part-time workers.

Also available from the monthly labour force survey are estimates of persons without work and seeking work, according to whether they seek full-time or part-time employment.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country(1). The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

(1) For a comprehensive description of the design of the Labour Force Survey, see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian Labour Force Survey - Methodology, Catalogue No. 71-504, Ottawa, 1965.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
   (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
   (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
   (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
   Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
   Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

(a) did any work for pay or profit;
(b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
(c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

(a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
(b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		May 23	April 18	May 24	April 19	May 18	April 20
Total							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,970	14,934	14,592	14,557	14,213	14,184
Labour force	a	8,465	8,198	8,248	8,061	7,871	7,712
Employed	a	7,952	7,654	7,862	7,629	7,505	7,276
Agriculture	d	550	481	592	521	584	533
Non-agriculture	a	7,402	7,173	7,270	7,108	6,921	6,743
Unemployed	d	513	544	386	432	366	436
Not in the labour force	a	6,505	6,736	6,344	6,496	6,342	6,472
Participation rate (3)	a	56.5	54.9	56.5	55.4	55.4	54.4
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	6.1	6.6	4.7	5.4	4.6	5.7
Seasonally adjusted		6.2	5.6	4.8r	4.5	4.8r	4.7
Men							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,419	7,401	7,233	7,215	7,045	7,029
Labour force	a	5,733	5,545	5,622	5,467	5,444	5,322
Employed	a	5,336	5,107	5,333	5,126	5,158	4,967
Agriculture	d	468	418	502	452	511	473
Non-agriculture	a	4,867	4,689	4,831	4,674	4,647	4,494
Unemployed	d	397	438	289	341	286	355
Not in the labour force	b	1,686	1,856	1,611	1,748	1,601	1,707
Participation rate (3)	a	77.3	74.9	77.7	75.8	77.3	75.7
Unemployment rate (4)	d	6.9	7.9	5.1	6.2	5.3	6.7
Women							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,551	7,533	7,359	7,342	7,168	7,155
Labour force	b	2,732	2,653	2,626	2,594	2,427	2,390
Employed	b	2,616	2,547	2,529	2,503	2,347	2,309
Agriculture	e	81	63	90	69	73	60
Non-agriculture	b	2,535	2,484	2,439	2,434	2,274	2,249
Unemployed	e	116	106	97	91	80	81
Not in the labour force	a	4,819	4,880	4,733	4,748	4,741	4,765
Participation rate (3)	b	36.2	35.2	35.7	35.3	33.9	33.4
Unemployment rate (4)	e	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.4

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.
(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.
(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.
r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals because of rounding.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1969	S.D. (1)	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		14,638	14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605
Labour force	a	8,162	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242
Employed	a	7,780	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870
Agriculture	d	535	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700
Non-agriculture	a	7,245	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170
Unemployed	d	382	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372
Not in the labour force	a	6,475	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363
Participation rate(3)	a	55.8	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.7	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	11,388	11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture	718	748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed	432	278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)	7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended May 23, 1970	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	14,970	2,481	4,226 a	1,207 b	4,329 a	1,160 c	1,566
Labour force	8,465 a	854 c	4,041 a	1,029 c	1,517 c	806 c	219 d
Employed	7,952 a	745 c	3,859 a	897 c	1,472 c	769 c	209 d
Unemployed	513 d	109 e	182 d	132 e	45 f	37 f	9 g
Not in the labour force	6,505 a	1,627 b	185 d	178 d	2,813 b	355 d	1,348 a
Participation rate (3) - 1970, May 23	56.5 a	34.4 c	95.6 a	85.3 a	35.0 c	69.5 b	14.0 d
Apr. 18	54.9	30.7	95.0	78.7	34.7	68.4	12.9
Unemployment rate(4) - 1970, May 23	6.1 d	12.8 e	4.5 d	12.8 e	3.0 f	4.6 f	4.1 g
Apr. 18	6.6	14.6	5.4	14.0	2.9	3.6	4.5

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		May 23(2)	April 18	May 24(2)	April 19	May 18	April 20
Total employed	a	7,952	7,654	7,862	7,629	7,505	7,276
Agriculture	d	550	481	592	521	584	533
Non-agriculture	a	7,402	7,173	7,270	7,108	6,921	6,743
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,402	7,173	7,270	7,108	6,921	6,743
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,460	6,258	6,463	6,252	6,177	6,015
At work 35 hours or more	a	3,463	5,798	3,512	5,802	5,741	5,180
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	2,997	460	2,951	450	436	835
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	80	87	83	72	79	86
Due to other reasons(4)	c	2,916	373	2,868	378	357	749
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	943	915	807	856	744	728

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		May 23	April 18	May 24	April 19	May 18	April 20
Total employed	a	7,952	7,654	7,862	7,629	7,505	7,276
Agriculture	d	550	481	592	521	584	533
Other primary industries	d	220	194	223	185	220	183
Manufacturing	c	1,809	1,750	1,827	1,809	1,742	1,715
Construction	c	484	426	486	436	458	416
Transportation and other utilities	c	694	669	722	694	680	659
Trade	c	1,277	1,301	1,274	1,277	1,244	1,239
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	362	353	342	333	325	320
Community, personal, other services	c	2,080	2,024	1,922	1,908	1,806	1,772
Public administration	c	477	454	474	466	446	439

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended May 23, 1970	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,952 a	6,873 a	541 c	333 c	205 d
Agriculture	550 d	105 e	260 d	51 f	134 e
Non-agriculture	7,402 a	6,768 a	281 d	282 d	71 e
Men	5,336 a	4,482 a	465 c	301 c	88 d
Agriculture	468 d	90 e	254 d	48 f	76 e
Non-agriculture	4,867 a	4,392 a	210 d	253 d	12 f
Women	2,616 b	2,391 b	77 e	32 e	117 d
Agriculture	81 e	15 f	6 g	2 g	58 e
Non-agriculture	2,535 b	2,376 b	71 e	30 e	59 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8. (2) In May 1970 and 1969, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to the Queen's Birthday being in the reference week. (3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Canada, Unemployed and Regions, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1970 May 23	1970 April 18	1969 May 24	1969 April 19	1968 May 18	1968 April 20
Total unemployed	d	513	544	386	432	366	436
Without work and seeking work	d	478	499	362	404	347	403
Seeking full-time work	d	452	472	339	383	327	387
Seeking part-time work	f	26	27	23	21	20	16
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	35	45	24	28	19	33
Without work and seeking work	d	478	499	362	404	347	403
Seeking under 1 month	d	134	109	117	91	100	87
Seeking 1-3 months	d	150	162	103	125	108	140
Seeking 4-6 months	e	98	151	71	116	77	119
Seeking more than 6 months	e	96	78	71	72	62	57

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended May 23, 1970	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	14,970	1,382	4,278	5,371	2,414	1,525
Men	7,419	685	2,110	2,651	1,215	758
Women	7,551	697	2,168	2,720	1,199	767
Labour force	8,465 a	663 b	2,325 b	3,176 a	1,415 b	886 b
Men	5,733 a	465 b	1,606 a	2,108 a	956 a	598 b
Women	2,732 b	198 c	719 c	1,068 c	459 c	288 d
Employed	7,952 a	619 b	2,124 b	3,044 a	1,351 b	814 b
Men	5,336 a	428 b	1,446 b	2,010 a	910 b	542 b
Women	2,616 b	191 c	678 c	1,034 c	441 c	272 d
Agriculture	550 d	29 e	116 e	135 e	249 d	21 f
Non-agriculture	7,402 a	590 b	2,008 b	2,909 b	1,102 c	793 c
Paid workers	6,873 a	538 c	1,852 b	2,719 b	1,044 b	719 c
Men	4,482 a	364 c	1,241 b	1,757 b	652 b	468 b
Women	2,391 b	174 c	611 c	963 c	392 c	251 d
Unemployed	513 d	44 e	201 e	132 e	64 e	72 e
Men	397 d	37 e	160 e	98 e	46 e	56 e
Women	116 e	7 f	41 f	34 e	18 g	16 f
Not in the labour force	6,505 a	719 b	1,953 b	2,195 b	999 b	639 c
Men	1,686 b	220 c	504 c	543 c	259 c	160 c
Women	4,819 a	499 b	1,449 b	1,652 b	740 b	479 c
Employed 1970 May 23	7,952 a	619 b	2,124 b	3,044 a	1,351 b	814 b
April 18	7,654	566	2,072	2,926	1,269	821
1969 May 24	7,862	614	2,128	2,959	1,351	810
April 19	7,629	574	2,091	2,894	1,290	780
1968 May 18	7,505	599	2,079	2,798	1,292	737
April 20	7,276	553	2,013	2,741	1,246	723
Unemployed 1970 May 23	513 d	44 e	201 e	132 e	64 e	72 e
April 18	544	66	203	145	72	58
1969 May 24	386	52	166	97	33	38
April 19	432	67	182	100	42	41
1968 May 18	366	44	134	104	36	48
April 20	436	63	175	107	40	51

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Interviewers may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occuring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

Full-time and Part-time Workers 1953-1969 (continued from page 2)

The number of persons seeking part-time jobs is relatively small. In 1969, they averaged 23,000 compared with 333,000 who were seeking full-time work. However, the number who usually work less than 35 hours per week is also relatively small.

The main reason why the number of part-time seekers is relatively small is the fact that a very large proportion of persons who usually work less than 35 hours a week have but a marginal attachment to the labour force. This is particularly true of married women whose transition from housewife to employee or from employee to housewife is seldom punctuated by a period of job-seeking.

The relative difference between full-time and part-time labour force status can be illustrated by using seeking work ratios. Such ratios can be obtained by expressing those seeking full-time work as a percentage of the sum of those seeking full-time work and those who usually work full-time and likewise for the part-time seekers.

It may be observed from the accompanying table that the seeking work ratio has been lower for the part-time than for the full-time seekers in each year since 1958.

Persons Without Work and Seeking Work
1953-1969 Annual Averages

	Seeking Full-time work		Seeking Part-time Work	
	(000's)	Ratios	(000's)	Ratios
1953	124	2.4	13	6.2
1954	221	4.2	14	6.3
1955	217	4.1	15	6.2
1956	166	3.0	14	5.4
1957	242	4.3	15	4.9
1958	388	6.8	17	4.6
1959	334	5.7	16	4.2
1960	399	6.7	19	4.5
1961	415	6.9	26	5.2
1962	350	5.8	19	3.7
1963	336	5.4	17	3.1
1964	289	4.6	16	2.6
1965	246	3.8	16	2.4
1966	232	3.5	15	2.2
1967	274	4.0	16	2.1
1968	333	4.7	23	2.7
1969	333	4.6	23	2.5

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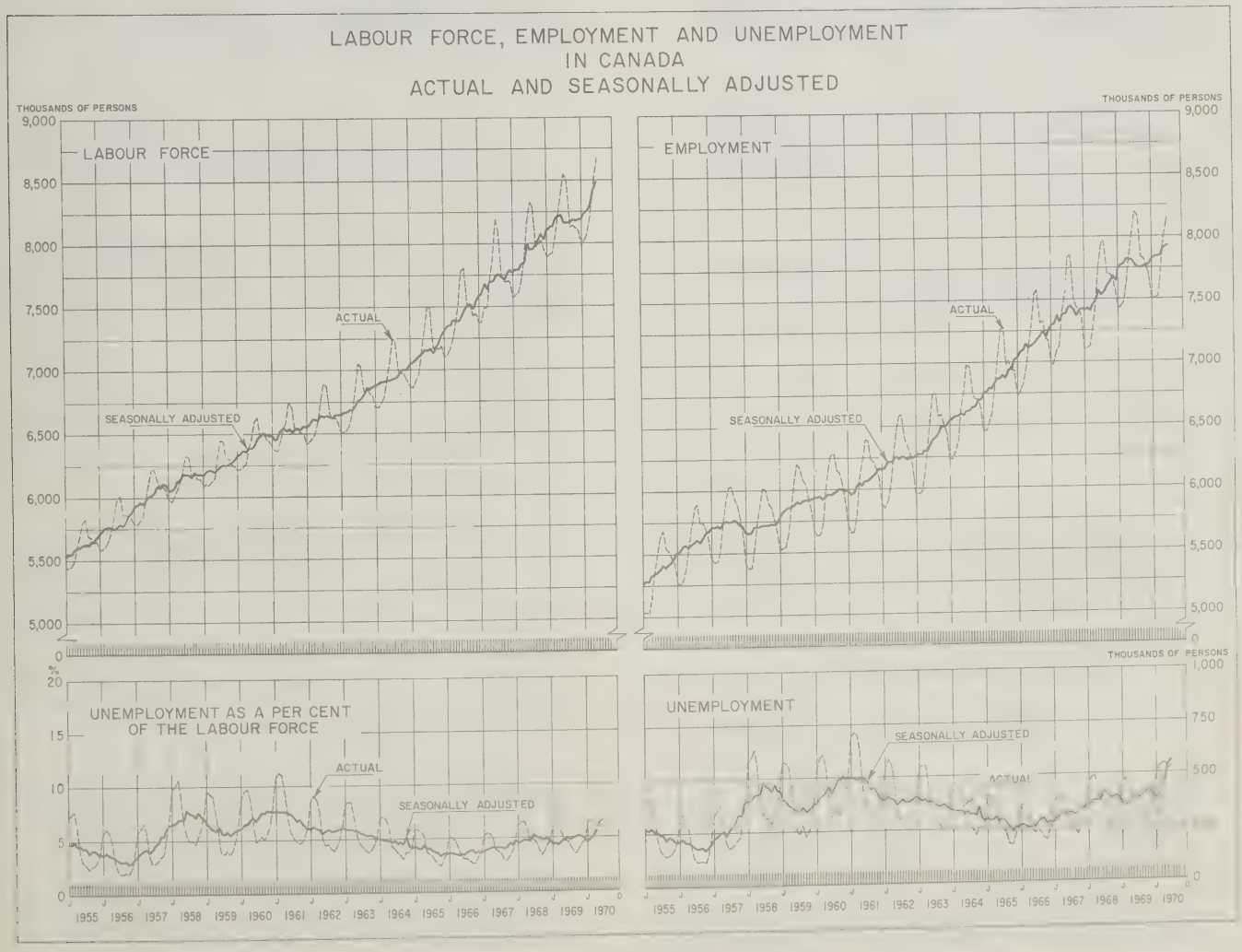
THE LABOUR FORCE

JUNE 1970

In the week ended June 20, 1970, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,677,000. Of this total, 8,148,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 529,000 were unemployed for the whole week. Between May and June, the labour force increased by 212,000, the employed by 196,000 and the unemployed by 16,000. Compared with June 1969, the labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher by 274,000, 128,000 and 146,000, respectively.

Most of the increase in total employment between May and June occurred in nonagricultural industries. Nonagricultural employment was 139,000 higher while employment in agriculture was 11,000 lower than in June 1969. Men accounted for 165,000 and women for 31,000 of the May-to-June employment increase. Employment was higher than in June 1969, by 32,000 for men and by 96,000 for women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 6.1 in June. In May the rate was 6.1 and in June last year it was 4.6. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in June 1970 was 6.6.



July 1970
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Labour Division

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Regional Employment and Unemployment

Total employment in Canada increased by 1,910,000 between 1959 and 1969. For men, the increase during this period was 909,000 and for women it was 1,001,000. Employment was substantially higher at the end than at the beginning of the period in all regions. Percentage gains were as follows: Atlantic 25.5, Quebec 31.6, Ontario 33.6, Prairies 25.1, British Columbia 52.6.

Distribution of Employment by Region

	1969		1959	
	000's	%	000's	%
Canada	7,780	100.0	5,870	100.0
Atlantic	605	7.8	482	8.2
Quebec	2,132	27.4	1,620	27.6
Ontario	2,936	37.7	2,198	37.4
Prairies	1,312	16.9	1,049	17.9
B.C.	795	10.2	521	8.9

In 1969, Ontario and Quebec together accounted for almost two-thirds of all persons employed. Changes in the regional distribution of the employed between 1959 and 1969 were small.

Agricultural employment continues to be concentrated in the Prairies, Ontario and Quebec. The Atlantic region and British Columbia together account for less than ten per cent of the Canada total.

Employment in Agriculture and Percentage Distribution by Region, 1969

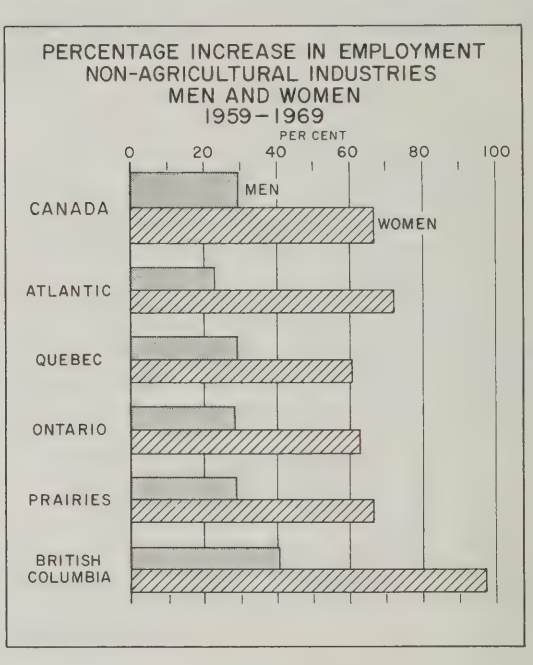
	(000's)	%
Canada	535	100
Atlantic	26	5
Quebec	107	20
Ontario	136	25
Prairies	243	45
B.C.	23	4

During the period under review, employment in agriculture declined by 165,000. Most of this decrease occurred in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairies.

Agricultural Employment

	1969 (000's)	1959 (000's)	Decrease (000's)	%
Canada	535	700	165	24
Quebec	107	155	48	31
Ontario	136	177	41	23
Prairies	243	289	46	16

Employment in non-agricultural industries in Canada rose by 2,075,000 or 40.1 per cent between 1959 and 1969. The increases for the regions ranged between 36 per cent in the Atlantic and 56 per cent in British Columbia.



Non-farm employment of men rose by 30 per cent during the 1959-1969 period. Rates of increase ranged between 23 per cent in the Atlantic region and 41 per cent in British Columbia. For women, the Canada increase was 67 per cent with British Columbia experiencing the largest expansion, 98 per cent and Quebec the smallest, 61 per cent.

The number of paid workers in Canada was 6,720,000 in 1969 compared with 4,735,000 in 1959. This increase was distributed among the regions as follows:

Employed Paid Workers by Region

	1969 (000's)	1959 (000's)	Increase (000's)	%
Canada	6,720	4,735	1,985	42
Atlantic	530	387	143	37
Quebec	1,858	1,335	523	39
Ontario	2,624	1,869	755	40
Prairies	994	700	294	42
B.C.	714	445	269	60

The proportion of paid workers to total employment was 86 per cent in 1969 compared to 81 per cent in 1959. In 1969, the ratio of paid workers to total employment was more than 85 per cent in all regions except the Prairies where there are relatively large numbers of self-employed and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country(1). The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

(1) For a comprehensive description of the design of the Labour Force Survey, see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian Labour Force Survey - Methodology, Catalogue No. 71-504, Ottawa, 1965.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
   (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
   (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
   (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
   Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
   Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

(a) did any work for pay or profit;
(b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
(c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

(a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
(b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970 June 20	1970 May 23	1969 June 21	1969 May 24	1968 June 22	1968 May 18
Total							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		15,000	14,970	14,619	14,592	14,249	14,213
Labour force	a	8,677	8,465	8,403	8,248	8,158	7,871
Employed	a	8,148	7,952	8,020	7,862	7,763	7,505
Agriculture	d	569	550	580	592	591	584
Non-agriculture	a	7,579	7,402	7,440	7,270	7,172	6,921
Unemployed	d	529	513	383	386	395	366
Not in the labour force	a	6,323	6,505	6,216	6,344	6,091	6,342
Participation rate (3)	a	57.8	56.5	57.5	56.5	57.3	55.4
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	6.1	6.1	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6
Seasonally adjusted		6.6	6.2	4.9 r	4.8	5.3 r	4.8
Men							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,433	7,419	7,246	7,233	7,062	7,045
Labour force	a	5,885	5,733	5,743	5,622	5,637	5,444
Employed	a	5,501	5,336	5,469	5,333	5,349	5,158
Agriculture	d	487	468	493	502	510	511
Non-agriculture	a	5,013	4,867	4,976	4,831	4,839	4,647
Unemployed	d	384	397	274	289	288	286
Not in the labour force	b	1,548	1,686	1,503	1,611	1,425	1,601
Participation rate (3)	a	79.2	77.3	79.3	77.7	79.8	77.3
Unemployment rate (4)	d	6.5	6.9	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.3
Women							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,567	7,551	7,373	7,359	7,187	7,168
Labour force	b	2,792	2,732	2,660	2,626	2,521	2,427
Employed	b	2,647	2,616	2,551	2,529	2,414	2,347
Agriculture	e	81	81	87	90	81	73
Non-agriculture	b	2,565	2,535	2,464	2,439	2,333	2,274
Unemployed	e	145	116	109	97	107	80
Not in the labour force	a	4,775	4,819	4,713	4,733	4,666	4,741
Participation rate (3)	b	36.9	36.2	36.1	35.7	35.1	33.9
Unemployment rate (4)	e	5.2	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.2	3.3

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.
(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.
(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.
r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Table 2 all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals because of rounding.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1969	S.D. (1)	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		14,638	14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605
Labour force	a	8,162	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242
Employed	a	7,780	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870
Agriculture	d	535	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700
Non-agriculture	a	7,245	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170
Unemployed	d	382	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372
Not in the labour force	a	6,475	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363
Participation rate(3)	a	55.8	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.7	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	11,388	11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture	718	748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed	432	278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)	7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended June 20, 1970	Total	14-19 years all persons	20 - 64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	15,000	2,485	4,211 a	1,233 b	4,320 a	1,181 c	1,569
Labour force	8,677 a	1,017 c	4,047 a	1,081 c	1,495 c	827 c	210 d
Employed	8,148 a	836 c	3,904 a	955 c	1,457 c	791 c	204 d
Unemployed	529 d	180 e	144 d	126 e	39 f	36 f	6 g
Not in the labour force	6,323 a	1,469 b	164 d	152 d	2,824 b	355 d	1,360 a
Participation rate(3) - 1970, June 20	57.8 a	40.9 c	96.1 a	87.7 a	34.6 c	70.0 b	13.4 d
May 23	56.5	34.4	95.6	85.3	35.0	69.5	14.0
Unemployment rate(4) - 1970, June 20	6.1 d	17.7 e	3.6 d	11.7 e	2.6 f	4.4 f	2.9 g
May 23	6.1	12.8	4.5	12.8	3.0	4.6	4.1

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		June 20	May 23(2)	June 21	May 24(2)	June 22	May 18
Total employed	a	8,148	7,952	8,020	7,862	7,763	7,505
Agriculture	d	569	550	580	592	591	584
Non-agriculture	a	7,579	7,402	7,440	7,270	7,172	6,921
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,579	7,402	7,440	7,270	7,172	6,921
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,705	6,460	6,665	6,463	6,472	6,177
At work 35 hours or more	a	6,142	3,463	6,049	3,512	5,935	5,741
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	563	2,997	616	2,951	537	436
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	89	80	103	83	70	79
Due to other reasons(4)	c	474	2,916	513	2,868	467	357
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	873	943	775	807	700	744

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		June 20	May 23	June 21	May 24	June 22	May 18
Total employed	a	8,148	7,952	8,020	7,862	7,763	7,505
Agriculture	d	569	550	580	592	591	584
Other primary industries	d	238	220	257	223	245	220
Manufacturing	c	1,842	1,809	1,851	1,827	1,810	1,742
Construction	c	518	484	502	486	503	458
Transportation and other utilities	c	710	694	736	722	707	680
Trade	c	1,328	1,277	1,299	1,274	1,262	1,244
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	357	362	354	342	327	325
Community, personal, other services	c	2,083	2,080	1,944	1,922	1,844	1,806
Public administration	c	502	477	497	474	474	446

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended June 20, 1970	Total		Paid workers		Own account workers		Employers		Unpaid family workers	
Total employed	8,148	a	7,049	a	537	c	346	c	215	d
Agriculture	569	d	122	e	259	d	55	f	133	e
Non-agriculture	7,579	a	6,926	a	278	d	291	d	82	e
Men	5,501	a	4,631	a	460	c	312	c	97	d
Agriculture	487	d	101	e	252	d	54	f	81	e
Non-agriculture	5,013	a	4,530	a	209	d	259	d	16	f
Women	2,647	b	2,418	b	77	e	34	e	118	d
Agriculture	81	e	21	f	7	g	1	g	52	e
Non-agriculture	2,565	b	2,397	b	70	e	33	e	66	e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8. (2) In May 1970 and 1969, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to the Queen's Birthday being in the reference weeks. (3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1970 June 20	1970 May 23	1969 June 21	1969 May 24	1968 June 22	1968 May 18
Total unemployed	d	529	513	383	386	395	366
Without work and seeking work	d	507	478	367	362	381	347
Seeking full-time work	d	462	452	338	339	339	327
Seeking part-time work	f	44	26	29	23	42	20
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	23	35	16	24	14	19
Without work and seeking work	d	507	478	367	362	381	347
Seeking under 1 month	d	187	134	150	117	170	100
Seeking 1-3 months	d	157	150	104	103	109	108
Seeking 4-6 months	e	75	98	50	71	46	77
Seeking more than 6 months	e	88	96	63	71	56	62

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended June 20, 1970	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	15,000	1,383	4,284	5,386	2,417	1,530
Men	7,433	685	2,113	2,658	1,217	760
Women	7,567	698	2,171	2,728	1,200	770
Labour force	8,677 a	680 b	2,403 b	3,265 a	1,428 b	901 b
Men	5,885 a	478 b	1,658 a	2,169 a	973 a	607 b
Women	2,792 b	202 c	745 c	1,096 c	455 c	294 d
Employed	8,148 a	642 b	2,215 b	3,107 a	1,370 b	814 b
Men	5,501 a	448 b	1,516 b	2,063 a	932 b	542 b
Women	2,647 b	194 c	699 c	1,044 c	438 c	272 d
Agriculture	569 d	29 e	119 e	144 e	247 d	30 f
Non-agriculture	7,579 a	612 b	2,095 b	2,964 b	1,123 c	784 c
Paid workers	7,049 a	562 c	1,930 b	2,778 b	1,062 b	718 c
Men	4,631 a	385 c	1,303 b	1,805 b	669 b	469 b
Women	2,418 b	177 c	627 c	973 c	393 c	248 d
Unemployed	529 d	38 e	188 e	158 e	58 e	87 e
Men	384 d	30 e	142 e	106 e	41 e	65 e
Women	145 e	8 f	46 f	52 e	17 g	22 f
Not in the labour force	6,323 a	703 b	1,881 b	2,121 b	989 b	629 c
Men	1,548 b	207 c	455 c	489 c	244 c	153 c
Women	4,775 a	496 b	1,426 b	1,632 b	745 b	476 c
Employed 1970 June 20	8,148 a	642 b	2,215 b	3,107 a	1,370 b	814 b
May 23	7,952	619	2,124	3,044	1,351	814
1969 June 21	8,020	633	2,204	3,001	1,348	834
May 24	7,862	614	2,128	2,959	1,351	810
1968 June 22	7,763	628	2,151	2,915	1,302	767
May 18	7,505	599	2,079	2,798	1,292	737
Unemployed 1970 June 20	529 d	38 e	188 e	158 e	58 e	87 e
May 23	513	44	201	132	64	72
1969 June 21	383	41	152	121	33	36
May 24	386	52	166	97	33	38
1968 June 22	395	37	143	129	36	50
May 18	366	44	134	104	36	48

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Interviewers may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occuring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

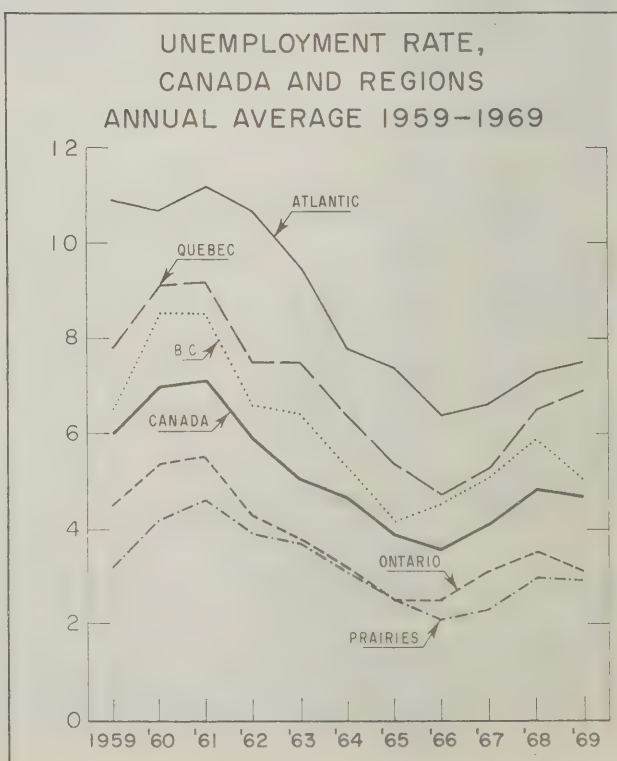
Regional Employment and Unemployment (continued from 2)

Unemployment in Canada averaged 382,000 in 1969 compared with 372,000 in 1959. In 1969, Quebec, which comprised 28 per cent of the total labour force accounted for 41 per cent of the total unemployed.

Total Unemployment and Percentage Distribution by Region

	1969		1959	
	000's	%	000's	%
Canada	382	100	372	100
Atlantic	49	13	59	16
Quebec	158	41	138	37
Ontario	95	25	103	28
Prairies	39	10	35	9
B.C.	42	11	36	10

During the 1959-1969 period, unemployment rates varied as economic conditions changed. In all regions, rates were highest in 1961 and lowest in 1965 or 1966. Throughout the period, rates have been consistently highest for the Atlantic region and lowest for the Prairie region.



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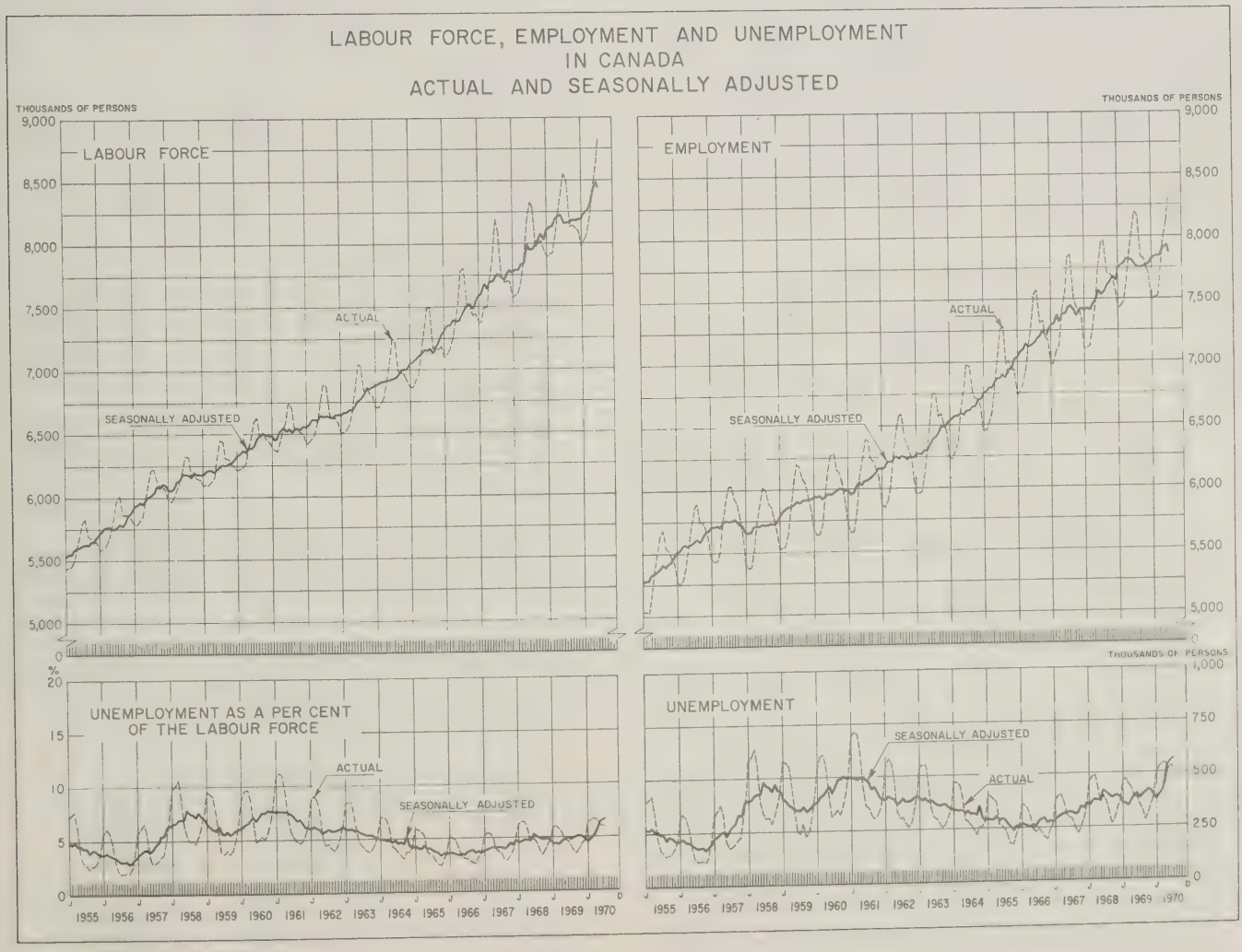
THE LABOUR FORCE
JULY 1970

In the week ended July 18, 1970, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,819,000. This total included 8,301,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 518,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. From June, the labour force increased by 142,000, employment having increased by 153,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 11,000. The labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher than in July 1969 by 269,000, 100,000 and 169,000, respectively.

Of the increase in total employment from June, nonagricultural industries accounted for 103,000 and agriculture for 50,000. Compared to July 1969, nonagricultural employment was 125,000 higher and employment in agriculture was 25,000 lower. Almost all the increase in total employment between June and July was among men. There were 36,000 more men and 64,000 more women employed in July 1970 than a year earlier.

The unemployment rate in July was 5.9 per cent of the total labour force, compared with rates of 6.1 in June this year and 4.1 in July 1969. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in July this year was 6.7.



August 1970
8007-505

Labour Division

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Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1969-1970

In the second quarter of 1970, the labour force was 210,000 greater than in the second quarter of 1969; employment and unemployment were higher by 81,000 and 129,000 respectively

Second Quarter Averages
(000's)

	1970	1969
Labour Force	8,447	8,237
Employed	7,918	7,837
Unemployed	529	400

In the second quarter of 1970, the total labour force continued to expand at a faster rate than total employment and unemployment remained substantially higher than a year earlier. At 2.5 per cent, however, the rate of increase of the labour force was somewhat lower than the average annual rate of 3.3 per cent of the past five years. Employment in the second quarter of 1970 was only 1.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The male labour force in the second quarter of 1970 was 110,000 or 2.0 per cent higher and the female labour force 99,000 or 3.8 per cent higher than the corresponding quarter of 1969. For both men and women the rate of growth was lower than the five-year average of 2.3 per cent and 5.5 per cent respectively. Among men, the largest percentage gain was in the 20-24 age group; the gains were highest for women 25 years of age and over.

The Labour Force

	Second Quarter Averages (000's)		Year-to-year Change (000's)	%
	1970	1969		
Men				
All ages	5,721	5,611	+ 110	+ 2.0
14-19	507	488	+ 19	+ 3.9
20-24	785	751	+ 34	+ 4.5
25-44	2,517	2,474	+ 43	+ 1.7
45 and over	1,911	1,898	+ 13	+ 0.7
Women				
All ages	2,726	2,627	+ 99	+ 3.8
14-19	369	371	− 2	− 0.5
20-24	533	522	+ 11	+ 2.1
25-44	1,052	1,001	+ 51	+ 5.1
45 and over	771	733	+ 38	+ 5.2

Employment gains in the first half of 1970 were relatively very small. Total employment averaged 7,918,000 in the second quarter of 1970, a rise of 81,000, or 1.0 per cent, from the corresponding quarter of 1969. In the first quarter the year-to-year increase was only 0.9 per cent. Year-to-year gains of one per cent or less have not occurred since the first quarter of 1961.

Female employment rose by 75,000 or 3.0 per cent between the second quarter of 1969 and the second quarter of 1970, an unusually small increase; male employment was virtually unchanged.

Employment in the service-producing sector was higher in the second quarter of 1970 than in the second quarter of 1969 by 143,000 or 3.0 per cent. Of the total increase in the service-producing industries, men accounted for 40,000 and women for 103,000. Community, business and personal service accounted for almost all of year-to-year gain.

Employment in the goods-producing sector was lower than a year earlier by 62,000; it was lower by 35,000 for men and 27,000 for women. There was a decline in employment from the second quarter of 1969 of 31,000 in agriculture and 29,000 in manufacturing. In other primary industries and in construction there was little change.

Employment by Industry

	Second Quarter Averages (000's)		Year-to-Year Change (000's)	%
	1970	1969		
All industries	7,918	7,837	+ 81	+ 1.0
Goods-producing industries	3,027	3,089	− 62	− 2.0
Agriculture	533	564	− 31	− 5.5
Other primary industries	217	222	− 5	− 2.3
Manufacturing	1,800	1,829	− 29	− 1.6
Construction	476	474	+ 2	+ 0.4
Service-producing industries	4,891	4,748	+ 143	+ 3.0
Transportation & other utilities	691	718	− 27	− 3.8
Trade	1,302	1,283	+ 19	+ 1.5
Finance	357	343	+ 14	+ 4.1
Community, personal & other service	2,062	1,925	+ 137	+ 7.1
Public administration	478	479	− 1	− 0.2

Employment in Ontario was 75,000 or 2.5 per cent higher than in the second quarter of 1969. In the other regions there was little change.

Total unemployment averaged 529,000 in the second quarter of 1970, a rise of 129,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1969. Men accounted for 105,000 of this increase.

The Unemployed

	Second Quarter Averages (000's)		Year-to-Year Change (000's)	%
	1970	1969		
Total	529	400	+ 129	+ 32.2
Men	406	301	+ 105	+ 34.9
Women	122	99	+ 23	+ 23.2

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country(1). The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

(1) For a comprehensive description of the design of the Labour Force Survey, see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian Labour Force Survey - Methodology, Catalogue No. 71-504, Ottawa, 1965.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
   (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
   (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
   (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
   Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
   Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:
(a) did any work for pay or profit;
(b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
(c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:
(a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
(b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		July 18	June 20	July 19	June 21	July 20	June 22
Total							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		15,030	15,000	14,651	14,619	14,281	14,249
Labour force	a	8,819	8,677	8,550	8,403	8,323	8,158
Employed	a	8,301	8,148	8,201	8,020	7,952	7,763
Agriculture	d	619	569	644	580	656	591
Non-agriculture	a	7,682	7,579	7,557	7,440	7,296	7,172
Unemployed	d	518	529	349	383	371	395
Not in the labour force	a	6,211	6,323	6,101	6,216	5,958	6,091
Participation rate (3)	a	58.7	57.8	58.4	57.5	58.3	57.3
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	5.9	6.1	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.8
Seasonally adjusted		6.7	6.6	4.7	4.9	5.1r	5.3
Men							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,448	7,433	7,262	7,246	7,079	7,062
Labour force	a	6,020	5,885	5,867	5,743	5,771	5,637
Employed	a	5,649	5,501	5,613	5,469	5,500	5,349
Agriculture	d	526	487	543	493	560	510
Non-agriculture	a	5,123	5,013	5,070	4,976	4,940	4,839
Unemployed	d	371	384	254	274	271	288
Not in the labour force	b	1,428	1,548	1,395	1,503	1,308	1,425
Participation rate (3)	a	80.8	79.2	80.8	79.3	81.5	79.8
Unemployment rate (4)	d	6.2	6.5	4.3	4.8	4.7	5.1
Women							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,582	7,567	7,389	7,373	7,202	7,187
Labour force	b	2,799	2,792	2,683	2,660	2,552	2,521
Employed	b	2,652	2,647	2,588	2,551	2,452	2,414
Agriculture	e	93	81	101	87	96	81
Non-agriculture	b	2,559	2,565	2,487	2,464	2,356	2,333
Unemployed	e	147	145	95	109	100	107
Not in the labour force	a	4,783	4,775	4,706	4,713	4,650	4,666
Participation rate (3)	b	36.9	36.9	36.3	36.1	35.4	35.1
Unemployment rate (4)	e	5.3	5.2	3.5	4.1	3.9	4.2

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.
(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.
(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.
r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Table 2 all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals because of rounding.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1969	S.D. (1)	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		14,638	14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605
Labour force	a	8,162	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242
Employed	a	7,780	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870
Agriculture	d	535	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700
Non-agriculture	a	7,245	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170
Unemployed	d	382	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372
Not in the labour force	a	6,475	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363
Participation rate(3)	a	55.8	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.7	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	11,388	11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture	718	748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed	432	278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)	7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended July 18, 1970	Total	14-19 years all persons	20 - 64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	15,030	2,490	4,213 a	1,242 b	4,321 a	1,191 c	1,572
Labour force	8,819 a	1,219 c	4,041 a	1,098 c	1,436 c	819 c	207 d
Employed	8,301 a	1,037 c	3,899 a	984 c	1,395 c	786 c	200 d
Unemployed	518 d	182 e	142 d	113 e	41 f	33 f	6 g
Not in the labour force	6,211 a	1,271 b	172 d	145 d	2,885 b	372 d	1,365 a
Participation rate(3) - 1970, July 18	58.7 a	49.0 c	95.9 a	88.4 a	33.2 c	68.8 b	13.2 d
June 20	57.8	40.9	96.1	87.7	34.6	70.0	13.4
Unemployment rate(4) - 1970, July 18	5.9 d	14.9 e	3.5 d	10.3 e	2.9 f	4.0 f	2.9 g
June 20	6.1	17.7	3.6	11.7	2.6	4.4	2.9

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		July 18	June 20	July 19	June 21	July 20	June 22
Total employed	a	8,301	8,148	8,201	8,020	7,952	7,763
Agriculture	d	619	569	644	580	656	591
Non-agriculture	a	7,682	7,579	7,557	7,440	7,296	7,172
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,682	7,579	7,557	7,440	7,296	7,172
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,911	6,705	6,862	6,665	6,665	6,472
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,282	6,142	5,374	6,049	5,269	5,935
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,629	563	1,488	616	1,396	537
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	70	89	65	103	75	70
Due to other reasons(3)	c	1,558	474	1,423	513	1,321	467
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	771	873	695	775	631	700

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		July 18	June 20	July 19	June 21	July 20	June 22
Total employed	a	8,301	8,148	8,201	8,020	7,952	7,763
Agriculture	d	619	569	644	580	656	591
Other primary industries	d	242	238	245	257	257	245
Manufacturing	c	1,845	1,842	1,904	1,851	1,788	1,810
Construction	c	542	518	550	502	537	503
Transportation and other utilities	c	720	710	732	736	726	707
Trade	c	1,373	1,328	1,342	1,299	1,307	1,262
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	362	357	359	354	330	327
Community, personal, other services	c	2,076	2,083	1,896	1,944	1,862	1,844
Public administration	c	523	502	529	497	489	474

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended July 18, 1970	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	8,301 a	7,181 a	525 c	366 c	229 d
Agriculture	619 d	158 e	252 d	65 f	143 e
Non-agriculture	7,682 a	7,023 a	272 d	301 d	86 e
Men	5,649 a	4,760 a	453 c	333 c	104 d
Agriculture	526 d	132 e	246 d	63 f	85 e
Non-agriculture	5,123 a	4,628 a	207 d	270 d	19 f
Women	2,652 b	2,421 b	72 e	33 e	125 d
Agriculture	93 e	26 f	6 g	2 g	58 e
Non-agriculture	2,559 b	2,395 b	66 e	31 e	67 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.
(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1970 July 18	1970 June 20	1969 July 19	1969 June 21	1968 July 20	1968 June 22
Total unemployed	d	518	529	349	383	371	395
Without work and seeking work	d	490	507	329	367	351	381
Seeking full-time work	d	442	462	304	338	312	339
Seeking part-time work	f	48	44	25	29	39	42
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	27	23	20	16	20	14
Without work and seeking work	d	490	507	329	367	351	381
Seeking under 1 month	d	128	187	102	150	103	170
Seeking 1-3 months	d	205	157	131	104	147	109
Seeking 4-6 months	e	69	75	35	50	45	46
Seeking more than 6 months	e	88	88	61	63	56	56

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended July 18, 1970	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	15,030	1,384	4,290	5,401	2,420	1,535
Men	7,448	686	2,116	2,665	1,218	763
Women	7,582	698	2,174	2,736	1,202	772
Labour force	8,819 a	713 b	2,455 b	3,269 a	1,463 b	919 b
Men	6,020 a	499 b	1,702 a	2,197 a	1,001 a	621 b
Women	2,799 b	214 c	753 c	1,072 c	462 c	298 d
Employed	8,301 a	665 b	2,271 b	3,116 a	1,406 b	843 b
Men	5,649 a	462 b	1,567 b	2,093 a	962 b	565 b
Women	2,652 b	203 c	704 c	1,023 c	444 c	278 d
Agriculture	619 d	34 e	132 e	157 e	260 d	36 f
Non-agriculture	7,682 a	631 b	2,139 b	2,959 b	1,146 c	807 c
Paid workers	7,181 a	582 c	1,967 b	2,795 b	1,093 b	744 c
Men	4,760 a	397 c	1,338 b	1,840 b	694 b	491 b
Women	2,421 b	185 c	629 c	955 c	399 c	253 d
Unemployed	518 d	48 e	184 e	153 e	57 e	76 e
Men	371 d	37 e	135 e	104 e	39 e	56 e
Women	147 e	11 f	49 f	49 e	18 g	20 f
Not in the labour force	6,211 a	671 b	1,835 b	2,132 b	957 b	616 c
Men	1,428 b	187 c	414 c	468 c	217 c	142 c
Women	4,783 a	484 b	1,421 b	1,664 b	740 b	474 c
Employed 1970 July 18	8,301 a	665 b	2,271 b	3,116 a	1,406 b	843 b
June 20	8,148	642	2,215	3,107	1,370	814
1969 July 19	8,201	655	2,269	3,074	1,373	830
June 21	8,020	633	2,204	3,001	1,348	834
1968 July 20	7,952	651	2,208	2,957	1,342	794
June 22	7,763	628	2,151	2,915	1,302	767
Unemployed 1970 July 18	518 d	48 e	184 e	153 e	57 e	76 e
June 20	529	38	188	158	58	87
1969 July 19	349	42	139	96	38	34
June 21	383	41	152	121	33	36
1968 July 20	371	37	130	120	41	43
June 22	395	37	143	129	36	50

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Degré d'exactitude des estimations

(a) Erreur due au sondage

Les estimations contenues dans le présent rapport sont fondées sur des renseignements obtenus au moyen d'un sondage des ménages. On aurait peut-être obtenu des chiffres quelque peu différents si on avait fait un recensement intégral en se servant des mêmes questionnaires, enquêteurs, surveillants, analyses, etc. qu'on utilise présentement pour le Relevé de la main-d'oeuvre. Cette différence s'appelle erreur d'estimation due au sondage. Dans l'organisation et le fonctionnement du Relevé de la main-d'oeuvre, on s'est efforcé de réduire l'erreur due au sondage au minimum. L'erreur due au sondage (exprimée en pourcentage de l'estimation visée) n'est pas la même pour toutes les estimations; entre deux estimations, la plus forte aura vraisemblablement le plus faible pourcentage d'erreur due au sondage et, entre deux estimations de la même grosseur, celle qui porte sur une caractéristique plus également répartie à travers le pays sera susceptible d'avoir un pourcentage moins élevé de variabilité due au sondage. De plus, les estimations concernant l'âge et le sexe sont habituellement plus sûres que d'autres estimations de même taille.

(b) Erreurs non dues au sondage

Des erreurs, indépendantes du sondage, peuvent se produire à presque toutes les phases d'une enquête. Les enquêteurs peuvent mal comprendre les directives, les répondants peuvent faire erreur en répondant aux questions, les réponses peuvent être mal inscrites dans le questionnaire et des erreurs peuvent se glisser dans le dépouillement et le calcul des données. Toutes ces erreurs sont appelées erreurs non dues au sondage. Certaines des erreurs non dues au sondage s'annulent après un grand nombre d'observations, mais les erreurs qui se produisent systématiquement engendrent des biais. On peut réduire les erreurs non dues au sondage par une préparation soignée des questionnaires, par une instruction approfondie et une surveillance serrée des enquêteurs et par un contrôle à fond du dépouillement. En général, plus les questions prennent un caractère personnel ou subjectif, plus les réponses sont sujettes à erreur. De plus, les données concernant les personnes dont la situation est moins stable dans la main-d'oeuvre contiendront un nombre relativement plus élevé d'erreurs non dues au sondage.

(c) Indicateurs alphabétiques de l'écart type

L'erreur due au sondage, telle que décrite à l'alinéa (a), n'est pas connue. Toutefois, une quantité, appelée écart type, peut être estimée des données mêmes du sondage. L'écart type d'une estimation est une mesure statistique de son erreur due au sondage. Il mesure aussi partiellement l'effet des erreurs non dues au sondage, mais il ne reflète aucun biais systématique dans les données. Les chances sont d'environ 68 sur 100 que la différence entre une estimation fondée sur un sondage et le chiffre comparable tiré d'un recensement serait moins que l'écart type. Les chances sont d'environ 95 sur 100 que la différence soit inférieure au double de l'écart type, et d'environ 99 sur 100, qu'elle soit inférieure à deux fois et demi l'écart type.

Les écarts types des estimations, exprimés en pourcentage des estimations, sont indiqués par des lettres. La lettre "a" indique que l'écart type est de moins d'un demi p. 100. La lettre "b" indique que l'écart type varie entre 0.6 et 1 p. 100 de l'estimation et ainsi de suite, tel que l'indique le tableau ci-après.

Désignation alphabétique de l'écart type procentuel

Indicateur alphabétique	Ecart type procentuel
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

L'écart type réel d'une estimation varie d'un mois à l'autre. Vu que les écarts types des estimations courantes ne sont pas disponibles à la publication du présent rapport, les indicateurs alphabétiques sont fondés sur les écarts types moyens de l'année précédente. Ils ne devraient donc être considérés que comme des indices de l'amplitude des écarts types.

(d) Variations mensuelles de l'écart type

Le tableau ci-haut peut aussi indiquer, en gros, la limite supérieure de l'écart type de la différence (variation) entre deux estimations concernant deux mois séparés par un an au plus. En ce qui concerne la plupart des caractéristiques publiées dans le présent rapport, l'écart type de la différence entre deux estimations peut être un peu moins considérable que l'écart type de la plus faible des deux estimations ou de la classe précédente.

Par exemple, supposons qu'une estimation hypothétique, en mai et en juin, était de 513,000 et de 625,000, respectivement, et que l'écart type procentuel des deux estimations était indiqué par la lettre "c", c-à-d. entre 1.1 et 2.5 p. 100; la différence (112,000) entre les estimations de mai et juin aurait donc un écart type moins élevé que 2.5 p. 100 de 513,000, c-à-d. moindre que 12,800.

(e) Estimations courantes des écarts types

Les écarts types sont calculés mensuellement pour plusieurs estimations et variations mensuelles. Ces chiffres sont habituellement disponibles quelques semaines après la publication du présent rapport et peuvent être obtenus sur demande. À partir de 1966, un rapport annuel sera publié sur les écarts types au cours de l'année précédente.

Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1969-1970 (continued from page 2)

The percentage of the labour force unemployed was 6.3 in the second quarter of 1970 compared with 4.9 in the corresponding quarter of 1969. For men, the unemployment rate rose from 5.4 to 7.1 and for women, it rose from 3.8 to 4.5. For both men and women, the unemployment rate was higher than a year earlier in all age groups except among older women, whose rate was virtually unchanged. Unemployment rates remained highest among teenagers.

Unemployment Rates
Second Quarter Averages

	Total		Men		Women	
	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969
All Ages	6.3	4.9	7.1	5.4	4.5	3.8
14-19	15.2	12.5	17.4	13.9	12.2	10.5
20-24	9.0	6.0	11.6	7.7	5.3	3.6
25-44	4.5	3.5	5.1	3.9	3.0	2.6
45 and over	4.3	3.6	5.1	4.2	2.3	2.2

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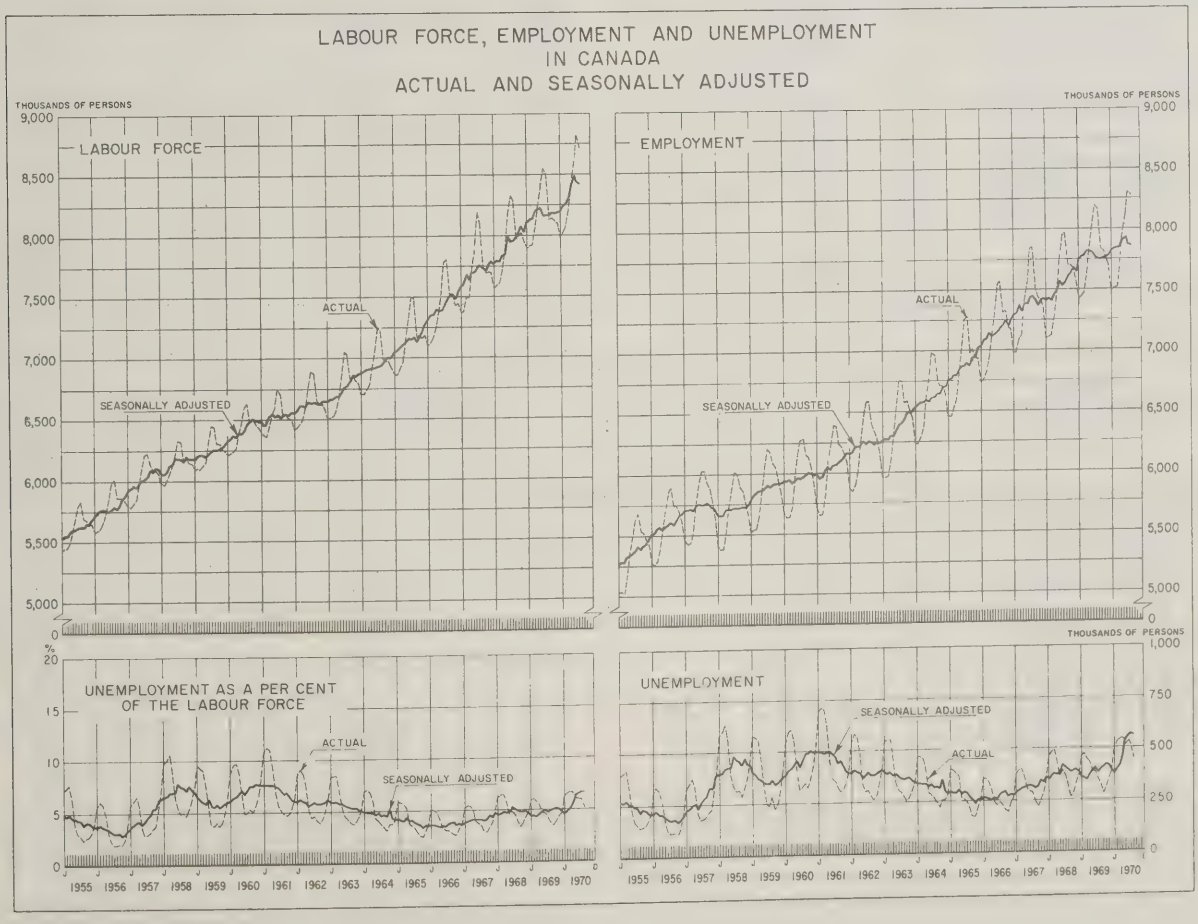
THE LABOUR FORCE
AUGUST 1970

In the week ended August 22, 1970, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,720,000. This total included 8,272,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 448,000 unemployed for the whole week. Compared with July the labour force decreased by 99,000, employment having fallen by 29,000 and unemployment by 70,000. The labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher than in August 1969 by 231,000, 101,000 and 130,000, respectively.

The 29,000 decline in employment from July resulted from a decrease of 47,000 among women and an increase of 18,000 among men. The 70,000 drop in unemployment was the result of declines of 51,000 among men and 19,000 among women.

Regionally, the largest changes in employment between July and August were a 34,000 decline in Quebec and an increase of 12,000 in Ontario. Compared to last August, Quebec was the only region with less employment. All regions recorded unemployment levels in August which were lower than last month but higher than in August a year ago.

Unemployment in August was 5.1 per cent of the total labour force, compared with rates of 5.9 in July this year and 3.7 in August 1969. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in August this year was 6.7.



September 1970
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Labour Division

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The Unemployed: Family Data(1)
July 1969 - July 1970

Beginning in July 1960, labour force data relating to families in which someone was unemployed have been tabulated at quarterly intervals and published usually twice a year. Since the most recent publication (in the February 1970 report), data referring to the weeks ended April 18 and July 18, 1970, have been compiled. These statistics are included in the following tables along with previously published data for July and October 1969 and January 1970. Comments on the July 1970 estimates and on seasonal patterns follow.

Of the 518,000 persons unemployed in July 1970, 143,000 (28%) were heads of family units, 329,000 (64%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads, and 46,000 (9%) were not members of family units.

The 472,000 unemployed members of families were distributed throughout 413,000 family units. In 295,000 (71%) of these units, the membership of the unit included, in addition to the unemployed member or members, at least one person who was employed.

Pronounced seasonal patterns show up in the period for which the data are available. Notably, the proportion of the unemployed who were heads of households has been lowest in July (28-39%) and highest in January and April (40-51%). On the other hand, the proportion of the unemployed who were single sons and daughters of heads of families has been highest in July (40-50%), when many students are available for summer jobs, and lowest in January and April (30-36%). The proportion of families having one or more employed members, in addition to the unemployed member or members, ranged from 49 to 61 per cent in January and April and from 59 to 73 per cent in July and October.

Further detail for July 1970 is presented in the following tables, along with estimates for the four preceding reference periods. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 refer to family units in which one or more persons were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units (1)				Non-members of family units(1)
		Total	Head of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
Number (in thousands)						
July 18, 1970	518	472	143	256	73	46
April 18, 1970	544	495	227	188	80	49
January 17, 1970	485	441	205	167	69	44
October 18, 1969	314	279	106	117	56	35
July 19, 1969	349	325	101	176	48	24
Percent distribution						
July 18, 1970	100	91	28	49	14	9
April 18, 1970	100	91	42	35	15	9
January 17, 1970	100	91	42	35	14	9
October 18, 1969	100	89	34	37	18	11
July 19, 1969	100	93	29	50	14	7

Family Units(1)

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total units	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
Number (in thousands)						
July 18, 1970	413	118	295	165	83	47
April 18, 1970	437	178	260	166	68	27
January 17, 1970	396	155	241	154	65	22
October 18, 1969	253	79	174	107	46	21
July 19, 1969	288	77	211	109	59	43
Percent distribution						
July 18, 1970	100	29	71	40	20	11
April 18, 1970	100	41	59	38	16	6
January 17, 1970	100	39	61	39	16	6
October 18, 1969	100	31	69	42	18	9
July 19, 1969	100	27	73	38	20	15

(1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units".
The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals because of rounding.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country(1). The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

(1) For a comprehensive description of the design of the Labour Force Survey, see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian Labour Force Survey - Methodology, Catalogue No. 71-504, Ottawa, 1965.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
   (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
   (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
   (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
   Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
   Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:
(a) did any work for pay or profit;
(b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
(c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:
(a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
(b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		August 22	July 18	August 23	July 19	August 24	July 20
Total							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		15,068	15,030	14,687	14,651	14,316	14,281
Labour force	a	8,720	8,819	8,489	8,550	8,284	8,323
Employed	a	8,272	8,301	8,171	8,201	7,965	7,952
Agriculture	d	614	619	636	644	653	656
Non-agriculture	a	7,658	7,682	7,535	7,557	7,312	7,296
Unemployed	d	448	518	318	349	319	371
Not in the labour force	a	6,348	6,211	6,198	6,101	6,032	5,958
Participation rate (3)	a	57.9	58.7	57.8	58.4	57.9	58.3
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	5.1	5.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.5
Seasonally adjusted		6.7	6.7	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.1
Men							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,467	7,448	7,279	7,262	7,096	7,079
Labour force	a	5,987	6,020	5,833	5,867	5,741	5,771
Employed	a	5,667	5,649	5,609	5,613	5,515	5,500
Agriculture	d	519	526	531	543	558	560
Non-agriculture	a	5,148	5,123	5,078	5,070	4,957	4,940
Unemployed	d	320	371	224	254	226	271
Not in the labour force	b	1,480	1,428	1,446	1,395	1,355	1,308
Participation rate (3)	a	80.2	80.8	80.1	80.8	80.9	81.5
Unemployment rate (4)	d	5.3	6.2	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.7
Women							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,601	7,582	7,408	7,389	7,220	7,202
Labour force	b	2,733	2,799	2,656	2,683	2,543	2,552
Employed	b	2,605	2,652	2,562	2,588	2,450	2,452
Agriculture	e	95	93	105	101	95	96
Non-agriculture	b	2,510	2,559	2,457	2,487	2,355	2,356
Unemployed	e	128	147	94	95	93	100
Not in the labour force	a	4,868	4,783	4,752	4,706	4,677	4,650
Participation rate (3)	b	36.0	36.9	35.9	36.3	35.2	35.4
Unemployment rate (4)	e	4.7	5.3	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.9

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.
(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.
(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals because of rounding.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1969	S.D. (1)	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		14,638	14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605
Labour force	a	8,162	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242
Employed	a	7,780	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870
Agriculture	d	535	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700
Non-agriculture	a	7,245	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170
Unemployed	d	382	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372
Not in the labour force	a	6,475	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363
Participation rate(3)	a	55.8	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.7	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	11,388	11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture	718	748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed	432	278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)	7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended August 22, 1970	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	15,068	2,496	4,235 a	1,234 b	4,368 a	1,158 c	1,577
Labour force	8,720 a	1,123 c	4,069 a	1,084 c	1,448 c	786 c	209 d
Employed	8,272 a	1,012 c	3,935 a	974 c	1,404 c	746 c	202 d
Unemployed	448 d	112 e	135 d	110 e	44 f	40 f	7 g
Not in the labour force	6,348 a	1,373 b	166 d	150 d	2,921 b	371 d	1,367 a
Participation rate (3) - 1970, Aug. 22	57.9 a	45.0 c	96.1 a	87.8 a	33.2 c	67.9 b	13.3 d
July 18	58.7	49.0	95.9	88.4	33.2	68.8	13.2
Unemployment rate (4) - 1970, Aug. 22	5.1 d	10.0 e	3.3 d	10.1 e	3.0 f	5.1 f	3.8 g
July 18	5.9	14.9	3.5	10.3	2.9	4.0	2.0

(1) (2) (3) (4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		August 22	July 18	August 23	July 19	August 24	July 20
Total employed	a	8,272	8,301	8,171	8,201	7,965	7,952
Agriculture	d	614	619	636	644	653	656
Non-agriculture	a	7,658	7,682	7,535	7,557	7,312	7,296
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,658	7,682	7,535	7,557	7,312	7,296
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,928	6,911	6,873	6,862	6,706	6,665
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,606	5,282	5,603	5,374	5,544	5,269
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,322	1,629	1,270	1,488	1,162	1,396
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	82	70	83	65	79	75
Due to other reasons(3)	c	1,240	1,558	1,187	1,423	1,083	1,321
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	730	771	662	695	606	631

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		August 22	July 18	August 23	July 19	August 24	July 20
Total employed	a	8,272	8,301	8,171	8,201	7,965	7,952
Agriculture	d	614	619	636	644	653	656
Other primary industries	d	250	242	243	245	249	257
Manufacturing	c	1,849	1,845	1,909	1,904	1,835	1,788
Construction	c	546	542	558	550	546	537
Transportation and other utilities	c	727	720	725	732	702	726
Trade	c	1,354	1,373	1,320	1,342	1,297	1,307
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	362	362	377	359	335	330
Community, personal, other services	c	2,046	2,076	1,906	1,896	1,860	1,862
Public administration	c	525	523	497	529	488	489

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended August 22, 1970	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	8,272 a	7,174 a	519 c	361 c	218 d
Agriculture	614 d	156 e	250 d	63 f	145 e
Non-agriculture	7,658 a	7,018 a	269 d	298 d	74 e
Men	5,667 a	4,800 a	447 c	325 c	95 d
Agriculture	519 d	135 e	244 d	61 f	79 e
Non-agriculture	5,148 a	4,665 a	202 d	264 d	16 f
Women	2,605 b	2,374 b	72 e	36 e	123 d
Agriculture	95 e	22 f	6 g	2 g	65 e
Non-agriculture	2,510 b	2,352 b	66 e	34 e	57 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.
(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1970 August 22	1970 July 18	1969 August 23	1969 July 19	1968 August 24	1968 July 20
Total unemployed	d	448	518	318	349	319	371
Without work and seeking work	d	426	490	298	329	300	351
Seeking full-time work	d	397	442	275	304	275	312
Seeking part-time work	f	29	48	23	25	25	39
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	22	27	20	20	19	20
Without work and seeking work	d	426	490	298	329	300	351
Seeking under 1 month	d	97	128	86	102	82	103
Seeking 1-3 months	d	184	205	115	131	131	147
Seeking 4-6 months	e	65	69	36	35	38	45
Seeking more than 6 months	e	79	88	61	61	49	56

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended August 22, 1970	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	15,068	1,386	4,298	5,419	2,424	1,541
Men	7,467	687	2,120	2,674	1,220	766
Women	7,601	699	2,178	2,745	1,204	775
Labour force	8,720 a	700 b	2,408 b	3,252 a	1,457 b	903 b
Men	5,987 a	493 b	1,683 a	2,195 a	1,000 a	616 b
Women	2,733 b	207 c	725 c	1,057 c	457 c	287 d
Employed	8,272 a	661 b	2,237 b	3,128 a	1,407 b	839 b
Men	5,667 a	462 b	1,560 b	2,110 a	967 b	568 b
Women	2,605 b	199 c	677 c	1,018 c	440 c	271 d
Agriculture	614 d	33 e	125 e	166 e	265 d	25 f
Non-agriculture	7,658 a	628 b	2,112 b	2,962 b	1,141 c	815 c
Paid workers	7,174 a	577 c	1,951 b	2,816 b	1,083 b	749 c
Men	4,800 a	397 c	1,345 b	1,865 b	696 b	499 b
Women	2,374 b	180 c	606 c	951 c	387 c	250 d
Unemployed	448 d	39 e	171 e	124 e	50 e	64 e
Men	320 d	31 e	123 e	85 e	33 e	48 e
Women	128 e	8 f	48 f	39 e	17 g	16 f
Not in the labour force	6,348 a	686 b	1,890 b	2,167 b	967 b	638 c
Men	1,480 b	194 c	437 c	479 c	220 c	150 c
Women	4,868 a	492 b	1,453 b	1,688 b	747 b	488 c
Employed 1970 August 22	8,272 a	661 b	2,237 b	3,128 a	1,407 b	839 b
July 18	8,301	665	2,271	3,116	1,406	843
1969 August 23	8,171	651	2,257	3,056	1,381	826
July 19	8,201	655	2,269	3,074	1,373	830
1968 August 24	7,965	647	2,203	2,981	1,346	788
July 20	7,952	651	2,208	2,957	1,342	794
Unemployed 1970 August 22	448 d	39 e	171 e	124 e	50 e	64 e
July 18	518	48	184	153	57	76
1969 August 23	318	38	138	83	26	33
July 19	349	42	139	96	38	34
1968 August 24	319	35	124	89	31	40
July 20	371	37	130	120	41	43

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Interviewers may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occuring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

The Unemployed: Family Data(1) - Continued from page 2

Family Units(1)

Table 3 By size of family unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
	Total units	Size of family unit			
		2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
Total (in thousands)					
July 18, 1970	413	145	152	73	44
April 18, 1970	437	164	150	78	46
January 17, 1970	396	149	135	66	46
October 18, 1969	253	97	82	44	30
July 19, 1969	288	93	109	51	35

(1) See footnote page 2.

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THE LABOUR FORCE

SEPTEMBER 1970

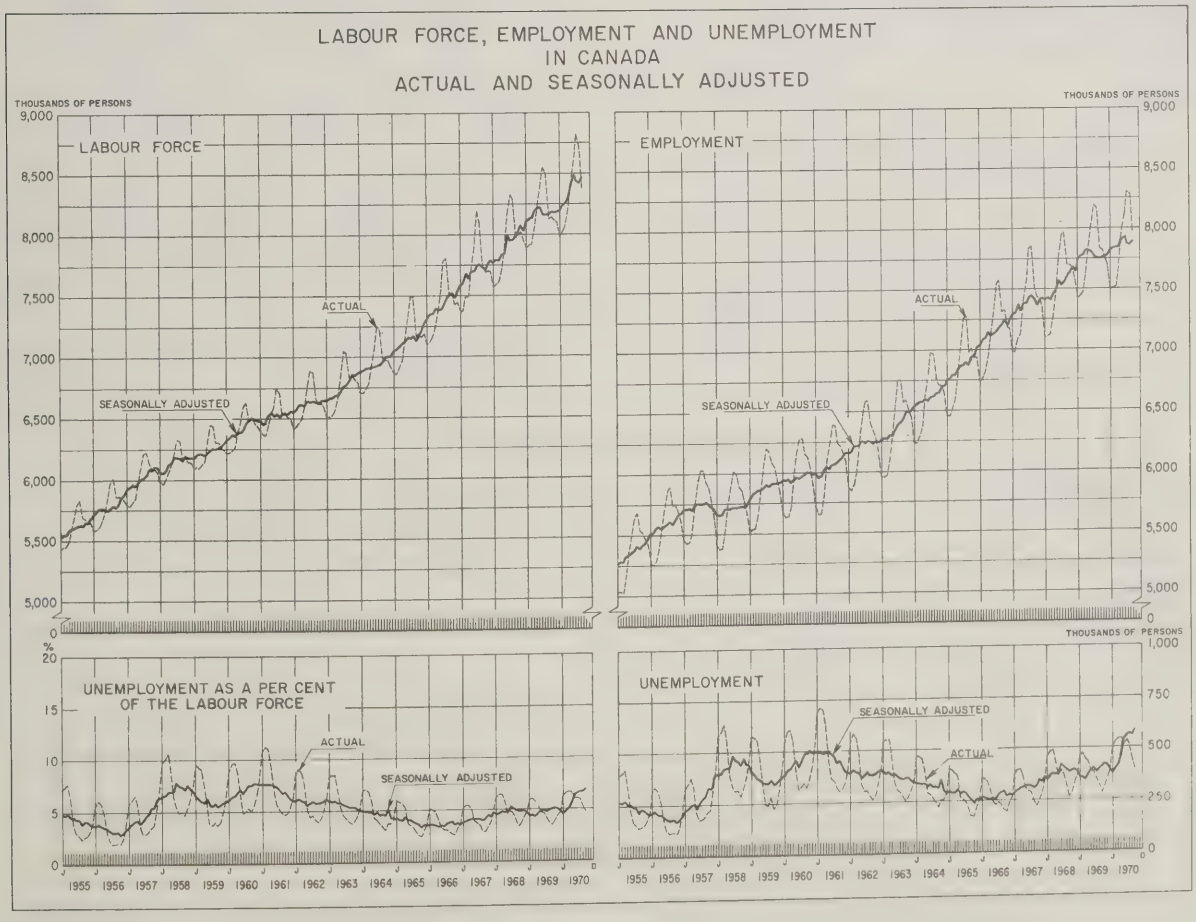
In the week ended September 19, 1970, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,384,000. This total included 7,986,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 398,000 unemployed persons. Compared with August the labour force decreased by 336,000, employment having fallen by 286,000 and unemployment by 50,000. Both declines were below average in percentage terms. The labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher than in September 1969 by 258,000, 139,000 and 119,000 respectively.

The 286,000 decline in employment from August was largely the result of 274,000 drop among men. The 50,000 decrease in unemployment resulted from a decline of 39,000 among men and 11,000 among women.

In all regions the September estimates of both employment and unemployment were lower than in August but higher than in last September.

The decline in employment from August to September occurred mainly as a result of the seasonal return of young persons to school. Employment among persons 25 years and over increased by 117,000. Unemployment fell among persons 14-24 and 25 years and over.

Unemployment in September was 4.7 per cent of the total labour force, compared with rate of 5.1 in August of this year and 3.4 in the September, 1969. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate this September was 6.9.



October 1970
8007-505

Labour Division

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The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

3rd Quarter 1970

The Labour Force Survey provides information about the occupation and industry attachments of members of the labour force. For the employed, current occupation and industry are reported. The unemployed are identified with the industries in which they last worked and the occupations which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for broad occupation and industry groups are calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force classified in each group. In addition, percentage distributions have been made according to occupation and industry groups. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the third quarter of 1970, with comparative data for the first two quarters of 1970 and the two last quarters of 1969, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group, and in Table 2 by industry group.

Table 1 Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1970			1969		1970			1969	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	5.3	6.3	6.5	4.3	3.8
Office and professional(2)	21	18	17	20	21	2.6	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.9
Transportation	5	6	7	6	5	5.6	8.8	9.6	5.8	3.9
Service and recreation	11	9	8	12	12	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.8
Primary(3)	5	7	10	8	6	3.2	5.4	8.5	4.2	2.4
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	29	32	36	32	27	6.0	7.9	9.1	5.4	3.9
Labourers(4)	10	12	15	13	11	11.1	16.9	22.7	12.9	8.5
Never worked(5)	18	15	7	9	19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed(000's)	455	529	518	350	315					

Table 2 Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1970			1969		1970			1969	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	5.3	6.3	6.5	4.3	3.8
Primary industries(6)	6	9	11	8	7	3.2	6.1	8.4	3.9	2.5
Manufacturing	22	22	24	25	21	5.1	6.0	6.5	4.7	3.4
Construction	13	17	22	16	12	9.9	15.8	21.9	10.4	6.5
Transportation and other utilities(7)	7	7	8	8	6	4.1	5.3	5.8	3.8	2.7
Trade	12	11	12	11	12	3.8	4.4	4.6	2.9	2.8
Service(8)	22	19	17	22	23	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.5
Never worked(5)	18	15	7	9	19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed(000's)	455	529	518	350	315					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group or an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.
(2) Includes managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, and communication occupations.
(3) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.
(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.
(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.
(6) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mines, quarries, oil wells.
(7) Includes transportation, storage, communication, and electric power, gas and water utilities.
(8) Includes community, business and personal service, public administration, and finance, insurance, real estate.

Note: The statistics in these tables are based on the 1961 Census Classification of Occupations and the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country(1). The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

(1) For a comprehensive description of the design of the Labour Force Survey, see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian Labour Force Survey - Methodology, Catalogue No. 71-504, Ottawa, 1965.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
   (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
   (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
   (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
   Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
   Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:
(a) did any work for pay or profit;
(b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
(c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:
(a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
(b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house: too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Sept. 19	August 22	Sept. 20	August 23	Sept. 21	August 24
Total							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		15,099	15,068	14,719	14,687	14,349	14,316
Labour force	a	8,384	8,720	8,126	8,489	7,971	8,284
Employed	a	7,986	8,272	7,847	8,171	7,709	7,965
Agriculture	d	558	614	581	636	605	653
Non-agriculture	a	7,428	7,658	7,266	7,535	7,104	7,312
Unemployed	d	398	448	279	318	262	319
Not in the labour force	a	6,715	6,348	6,593	6,198	6,378	6,032
Participation rate (3)	a	55.5	57.9	55.2	57.8	55.6	57.9
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	4.7	5.1	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.9
Seasonally adjusted		6.9	6.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.0
Men							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,482	7,467	7,295	7,279	7,113	7,096
Labour force	a	5,674	5,987	5,513	5,833	5,440	5,741
Employed	a	5,393	5,667	5,323	5,609	5,258	5,515
Agriculture	d	465	519	483	531	505	558
Non-agriculture	a	4,927	5,148	4,840	5,078	4,753	4,957
Unemployed	d	281	320	190	224	182	226
Not in the labour force	b	1,808	1,480	1,782	1,446	1,673	1,355
Participation rate (3)	a	75.8	80.2	75.6	80.1	76.5	80.9
Unemployment rate (4)	d	5.0	5.3	3.4	3.8	3.3	3.9
Women							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,617	7,601	7,424	7,408	7,236	7,220
Labour force	b	2,710	2,733	2,613	2,656	2,531	2,543
Employed	b	2,593	2,605	2,524	2,562	2,451	2,450
Agriculture	e	93	95	98	105	100	95
Non-agriculture	b	2,500	2,510	2,426	2,457	2,351	2,355
Unemployed	e	117	128	89	94	80	93
Not in the labour force	a	4,907	4,868	4,811	4,752	4,705	4,677
Participation rate (3)	b	35.6	36.0	35.2	35.9	35.0	35.2
Unemployment rate (4)	e	4.3	4.7	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.7

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.
(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.
(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1969	S.D. (1)	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		14,638	14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605
Labour force	a	8,162	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242
Employed	a	7,780	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870
Agriculture	d	535	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700
Non-agriculture	a	7,245	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170
Unemployed	d	382	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372
Not in the labour force	a	6,475	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363
Participation rate(3)	a	55.8	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.7	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	11,388	11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture	718	748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed	432	278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)	7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended September 19, 1970	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	15,099	2,501	4,262 a	1,218 b	4,372 a	1,166 c	1,580
Labour force	8,384 a	789 c	4,080 a	975 c	1,530 c	793 c	216 d
Employed	7,986 a	691 c	3,949 a	884 c	1,492 c	760 c	210 d
Unemployed	398 d	98 e	132 d	91 e	38 f	33 f	6 g
Not in the labour force	6,715 a	1,712 b	182 d	243 d	2,842 b	372 d	1,364 a
Participation rate (3) - 1970, Sept.19	55.5 a	31.5 c	95.7 a	80.0 a	35.0 c	68.0 b	13.7 d
Aug. 22	57.9	45.0	96.1	87.8	33.2	67.9	13.3
Unemployment rate (4) - 1970, Sept.19	4.7 d	12.4 e	3.2 d	9.3 e	2.5 f	4.2 f	2.8 g
Aug. 22	5.1	10.0	3.3	10.1	3.0	5.1	3.3

(1) (2) (3) (4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Sept. 19	August 22	Sept. 20	August 23	Sept. 21	August 24
Total employed	a	7,986	8,272	7,847	8,171	7,709	7,965
Agriculture	d	558	614	581	636	605	653
Non-agriculture	a	7,428	7,658	7,266	7,535	7,104	7,312
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,428	7,658	7,266	7,535	7,104	7,312
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,584	6,928	6,482	6,873	6,381	6,706
At work 35 hours or more	a	6,024	5,606	5,961	5,603	5,884	5,544
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	559	1,322	521	1,270	497	1,162
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	73	82	68	83	65	79
Due to other reasons(3)	c	487	1,240	453	1,187	432	1,083
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	844	730	784	662	723	606

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Sept. 19	August 22	Sept. 20	August 23	Sept. 21	August 24
Total employed	a	7,986	8,272	7,847	8,171	7,709	7,965
Agriculture	d	558	614	581	636	605	653
Other primary industries	d	231	250	218	243	235	249
Manufacturing	c	1,803	1,849	1,821	1,909	1,805	1,835
Construction	c	520	546	531	558	513	546
Transportation and other utilities	c	703	727	702	725	682	702
Trade	c	1,330	1,354	1,260	1,320	1,238	1,297
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	363	362	362	377	317	335
Community, personal, other services	c	1,999	2,046	1,927	1,906	1,858	1,860
Public administration	c	480	525	445	497	456	488

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended September 19, 1970	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,986 a	6,896 a	532 c	357 c	202 d
Agriculture	558 d	115 e	258 d	55 f	130 e
Non-agriculture	7,428 a	6,780 a	273 d	302 d	72 e
Men	5,393 a	4,540 a	455 c	324 c	73 d
Agriculture	465 d	96 e	253 d	53 f	64 e
Non-agriculture	4,927 a	4,444 a	203 d	271 d	10 f
Women	2,593 b	2,355 b	76 e	33 e	129 d
Agriculture	93 e	19 f	6 g	2 g	66 e
Non-agriculture	2,500 b	2,336 b	71 e	31 e	63 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.
(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Sept. 19	August 22	Sept. 20	August 23	Sept. 21	August 24
Total unemployed	d	398	448	279	318	262	319
Without work and seeking work	d	381	426	265	298	249	300
Seeking full-time work	d	358	397	249	275	234	275
Seeking part-time work	f	23	29	16	23	15	25
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	17	22	14	20	13	19
Without work and seeking work	d	381	426	265	298	249	300
Seeking under 1 month	d	112	97	88	86	83	82
Seeking 1-3 months	d	130	184	100	115	91	131
Seeking 4-6 months	e	61	65	30	36	38	38
Seeking more than 6 months	e	78	79	47	61	37	49

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended September 19, 1970	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	15,099	1,388	4,304	5,434	2,427	1,546
Men	7,482	688	2,122	2,681	1,222	769
Women	7,617	700	2,182	2,753	1,205	777
Labour force	8,384 a	671 b	2,333 b	3,111 a	1,394 b	875 b
Men	5,674 a	463 b	1,609 a	2,069 a	943 a	590 b
Women	2,710 b	208 c	724 c	1,042 c	451 c	285 d
Employed	7,986 a	636 b	2,186 b	2,997 a	1,350 b	817 b
Men	5,393 a	435 b	1,502 b	1,994 a	914 b	548 b
Women	2,593 b	201 c	684 c	1,003 c	436 c	269 d
Agriculture	558 d	28 e	111 e	140 e	257 d	23 f
Non-agriculture	7,428 a	607 b	2,075 b	2,857 b	1,093 c	795 c
Paid workers	6,896 a	555 c	1,904 b	2,689 b	1,020 b	727 c
Men	4,540 a	372 c	1,289 b	1,752 b	647 b	479 b
Women	2,355 b	183 c	615 c	937 c	372 c	248 d
Unemployed	398 d	35 e	147 e	114 e	44 e	58 e
Men	281 d	28 e	107 e	75 e	29 e	42 e
Women	117 e	7 f	40 f	39 e	15 g	16 f
Not in the labour force	6,715 a	717 b	1,971 b	2,323 b	1,033 b	671 c
Men	1,808 b	225 c	513 c	612 c	279 c	179 c
Women	4,907 a	492 b	1,458 b	1,711 b	754 b	492 c
Employed 1970, September 19	7,986 a	636 b	2,186 b	2,997 a	1,350 b	817 b
August 22	8,272	661	2,237	3,128	1,407	839
1969, September 20	7,847	624	2,153	2,934	1,330	806
August 23	8,171	651	2,257	3,056	1,381	826
1968, September 21	7,709	630	2,151	2,859	1,311	758
August 24	7,965	647	2,203	2,981	1,346	788
Unemployed 1970, September 19	398 d	35 e	147 e	114 e	44 e	58 e
August 22	448	39	171	124	50	64
1969, September 20	279	32	124	68	22	33
August 23	318	38	138	83	26	33
1968, September 21	262	28	99	73	26	36
August 24	319	35	124	89	31	40

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Interviewers may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occuring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

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THE LABOUR FORCE

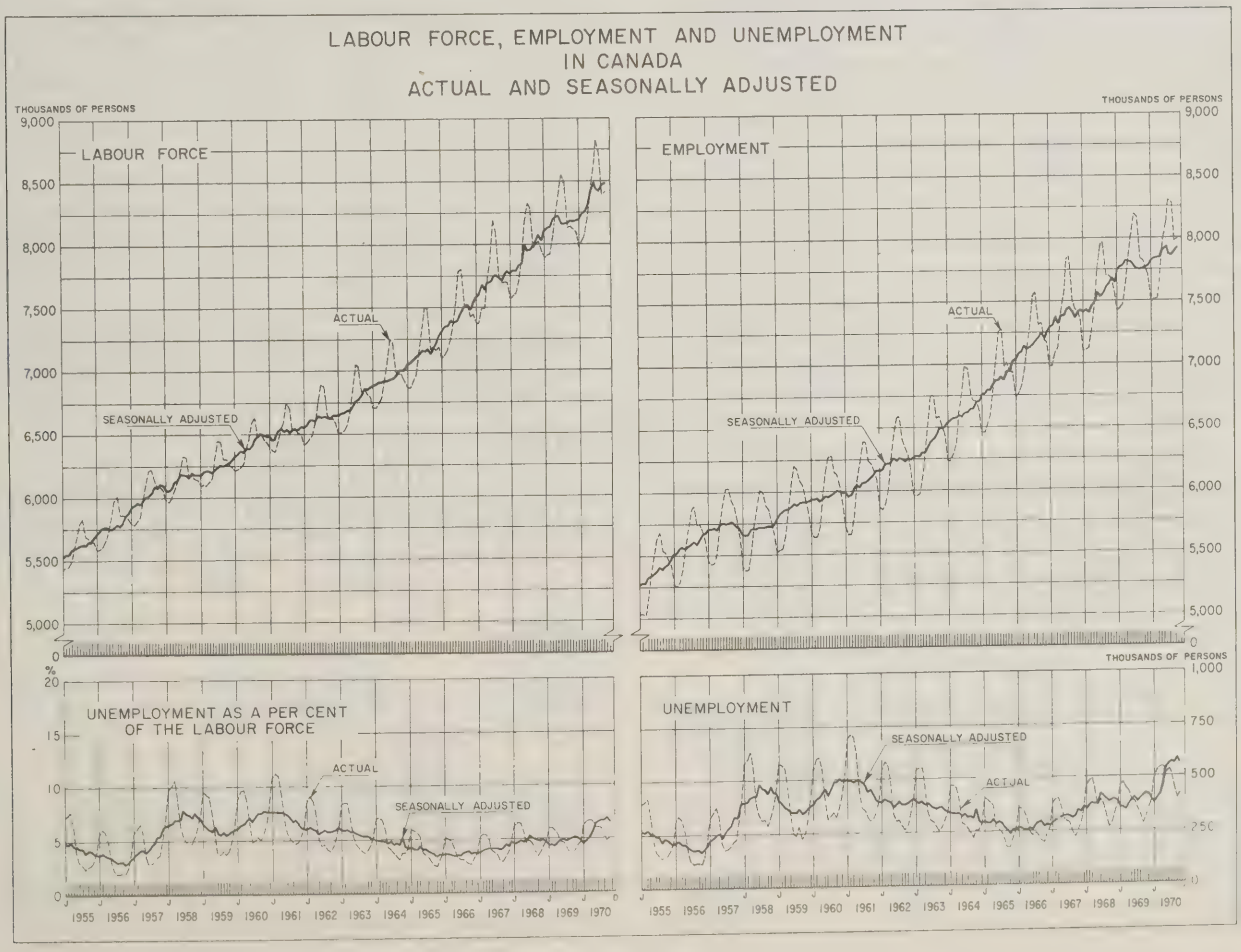
OCTOBER 1970

In the week ended October 17, 1970, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,412,000. This total included 7,993,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 419,000 unemployed persons. Compared with September the labour force increased by 28,000, employment having risen by 7,000 and unemployment by 21,000. The increase in unemployment was below average in percentage terms. The labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher than in October 1969 by 270,000, 165,000, and 105,000 respectively.

The increase in employment from September was the result of an increase among women which was partially offset by a small decline among men. The 21,000 rise in unemployment resulted from increases among both women and men.

Regionally, the largest changes in employment between September and October were a 32,000 increase in Ontario and declines of 13,000 in British Columbia and 10,000 in Quebec. Compared to last October, British Columbia was the only region with less employment. The largest changes in unemployment from September to October were increases of 12,000 and 11,000 in Quebec and British Columbia respectively. Compared to October last year, unemployment was higher in all the regions, except Atlantic which showed no change.

Unemployment in October was 5.0 per cent of the total labour force, compared with rates of 4.7 in September this year and 3.9 in October 1969. Seasonally-adjusted, the unemployment rate in October 1970 was 6.6, down from 6.9 in September.



November 1970
8007-505

Labour Division

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Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1969-1970

As compared with the third quarter of 1969, the labour force was 253,000 higher in the third quarter of 1970; employment and unemployment were up 113,000 and 140,000 respectively.

Third Quarter Averages
(000's)

	1970	1969
Labour Force	8,641	8,388
Employed	8,186	8,073
Unemployed	455	315

Labour force growth accelerated in the third quarter of 1970 after four quarters of relatively slow growth. The increase of 3.0 per cent, from the third quarter 1969 to the third quarter 1970, almost equalled the average annual rate of increase (3.3 per cent) of the preceding five-year period. The year-to-year increase in employment was only 1.4 per cent; this was well below the average annual increase (3.3 per cent) of the last five years.

The male labour force at 5,894,000 was 156,000 or 2.7 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1970 than in the corresponding period of 1969; the female labour force at 2,747,000 was up 96,000 or 3.6 per cent during the same period. The rate of growth for males was greater than the five-year annual average of 2.3 per cent, while that for females was considerably lower than their average annual rate of increase of the past five years of 5.7 per cent.

The year-to-year increase, from the third quarter 1969 to the third quarter 1970, in the number of employed was similar for both women (59,000) and men (55,000). Although the rate of increase was higher for women (2.3 per cent) than for men (1.0 per cent), both rates were below their respective five-year average annual increases of 5.6 per cent and 2.3 per cent.

The 140,000 increase in the number of unemployed in the third quarter of 1970, as compared to the third quarter of 1969, was the largest year-to-year increase recorded since the second quarter of 1958. The percentage increase was almost equal for both men and women.

The Unemployed

	Third Quarter Averages (000's)		Year-to-Year Change (000's)
	1970	1969	
Total	455	315	+ 140
Men	324	223	+ 101
Women	131	93	+ 38

The increase in the number of unemployed is also indicated by the changes in the rates of unemployment during this period. The overall unemployment rate rose from 3.8 in the third quarter of 1969 to 5.3 in the third quarter 1970 (the highest third quarter rate in the post-war period); the male unemployment rate rose from 3.9 to 5.5, while the female rate increased from 3.5 to 4.8.

The increased unemployment was felt by all age groups of both sexes; the largest relative increases occurred among men 20-34 years and women 20-24 years.

Unemployment by Age and Sex
Third Quarter Averages

	(in thousands)		Rates	
	1970	1969	1970	1969
Both sexes	455	315	5.3	3.8
14-19	131	93	12.5	9.2
20-24	99	61	7.4	4.7
25-34	70	47	3.8	2.7
35-44	61	43	3.5	2.5
45 & over	95	72	3.6	2.7
Men	324	223	5.5	3.9
14-19	77	55	12.7	9.5
20-24	69	43	8.5	5.5
25-34	54	34	4.1	2.7
35-44	46	32	3.7	2.6
45 & over	77	59	4.0	3.1
Women	131	93	4.8	3.5
14-19	53	38	12.1	8.7
20-24	30	18	5.6	3.5
25 & over	48	37	2.7	2.2

On the year-to-year basis, the number of unemployed rose in all regions with the Atlantic region showing the smallest relative increase and British Columbia the largest.

The Unemployed by Region

	Third Quarter Averages (000's)		Year-to-Year Change (000's)
	1970	1969	
Atlantic	41	37	+ 4
Quebec	167	134	+ 33
Ontario	130	82	+ 48
Prairies	50	29	+ 21
B.C.	66	33	+ 33

Regional unemployment rates indicate that both Ontario and the Prairie region continued to maintain levels of unemployment substantially below the national average, despite experiencing greater than proportional percentage increases in the number of unemployed during this period.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country(1). The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

(1) For a comprehensive description of the design of the Labour Force Survey, see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian Labour Force Survey - Methodology, Catalogue No. 71-504, Ottawa, 1965.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
   (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
   (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
   (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
   Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
   Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

(a) did any work for pay or profit;
(b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
(c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

(a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
(b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Oct. 17	Sept. 19	Oct. 18	Sept. 20	Oct. 19	Sept. 21
Total							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		15,128	15,099	14,748	14,719	14,378	14,349
Labour force	a	8,412	8,384	8,142	8,126	7,995	7,971
Employed	a	7,993	7,986	7,828	7,847	7,707	7,709
Agriculture	d	524	558	548	581	577	605
Non-agriculture	a	7,469	7,428	7,280	7,266	7,130	7,104
Unemployed	d	419	398	314	279	288	262
Not in the labour force	a	6,716	6,715	6,606	6,593	6,383	6,378
Participation rate (3)	a	55.6	55.5	55.2	55.2	55.6	55.6
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	5.0	4.7	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.3
Seasonally adjusted		6.6	6.9	5.1r	5.0	4.8r	4.8
Men							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,496	7,482	7,309	7,295	7,127	7,113
Labour force	a	5,679	5,674	5,510	5,513	5,443	5,440
Employed	a	5,386	5,393	5,292	5,323	5,238	5,258
Agriculture	d	444	465	467	483	489	505
Non-agriculture	a	4,941	4,927	4,825	4,840	4,749	4,753
Unemployed	d	293	281	218	190	205	182
Not in the labour force	b	1,817	1,808	1,799	1,782	1,684	1,673
Participation rate (3)	a	75.8	75.8	75.4	75.6	76.4	76.5
Unemployment rate (4)	d	5.2	5.0	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.3
Women							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,632	7,617	7,439	7,424	7,251	7,236
Labour force	b	2,733	2,710	2,632	2,613	2,552	2,531
Employed	b	2,607	2,593	2,536	2,524	2,469	2,451
Agriculture	e	80	93	81	98	88	100
Non-agriculture	b	2,528	2,500	2,455	2,426	2,381	2,351
Unemployed	e	126	117	96	89	83	80
Not in the labour force	a	4,899	4,907	4,807	4,811	4,699	4,705
Participation rate (3)	b	35.8	35.6	35.4	35.2	35.2	35.0
Unemployment rate (4)	e	4.6	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.
(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.
(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.
r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1969	S.D. (1)	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		14,638	14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605
Labour force	a	8,162	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242
Employed	a	7,780	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870
Agriculture	d	535	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700
Non-agriculture	a	7,245	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170
Unemployed	d	382	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372
Not in the labour force	a	6,475	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363
Participation rate(3)	a	55.8	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.7	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	11,388	11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture	718	748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed	432	278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)	7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended October 17, 1970	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	15,128	2,506	4,273 a	1,218 b	4,387 a	1,162 c	1,582
Labour force	8,412 a	820 c	4,081 a	974 c	1,535 c	786 c	216 d
Employed	7,993 a	724 c	3,941 a	881 c	1,492 c	748 c	208 d
Unemployed	419 d	96 e	141 d	94 e	43 f	38 f	8 g
Not in the labour force	6,716 a	1,686 b	192 d	244 d	2,852 b	376 d	1,367 a
Participation rate (3) - 1970, Oct. 17	55.6 a	32.7 c	95.5 a	80.0 a	35.0 c	67.6 b	13.7 d
Sept. 19	55.5	31.5	95.7	80.0	35.0	68.0	13.7
Unemployment rate (4) - 1970, Oct. 17	5.0 d	11.7 e	3.5 d	9.7 e	2.8 f	4.8 f	3.7 g
Sept. 19	4.7	12.4	3.2	9.3	2.5	4.2	2.8

(1) (2) (3) (4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Oct. 17 (2)	Sept. 19	Oct. 18 (2)	Sept. 20	Oct. 19 (2)	Sept. 21
Total employed	a	7,993	7,986	7,828	7,847	7,707	7,709
Agriculture	d	524	558	548	581	577	605
Non-agriculture	a	7,469	7,428	7,280	7,266	7,130	7,104
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,469	7,428	7,280	7,266	7,130	7,104
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,530	6,584	6,431	6,482	6,340	6,381
At work 35 hours or more	a	3,469	6,024	3,450	5,961	3,508	5,884
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	3,060	559	2,981	521	2,832	497
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	66	73	83	68	69	65
Due to other reasons(4)	c	2,995	487	2,898	453	2,763	432
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	939	844	849	784	790	723

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Oct. 17	Sept. 19	Oct. 18	Sept. 20	Oct. 19	Sept. 21
Total employed	a	7,993	7,986	7,828	7,847	7,707	7,709
Agriculture	d	524	558	548	581	577	605
Other primary industries	d	214	231	208	218	225	235
Manufacturing	c	1,811	1,803	1,829	1,821	1,769	1,805
Construction	c	486	520	505	531	520	513
Transportation and other utilities	c	690	703	685	702	665	682
Trade	c	1,356	1,330	1,280	1,260	1,272	1,238
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	378	363	365	362	327	317
Community, personal, other services	c	2,044	1,999	1,961	1,927	1,885	1,858
Public administration	c	489	480	447	445	467	456

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended October 17, 1970	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,993 a	6,938 a	526 c	337 c	192 d
Agriculture	524 d	105 e	251 d	46 f	122 e
Non-agriculture	7,469 a	6,833 a	275 d	291 d	71 e
Men	5,386 a	4,556 a	448 c	306 c	75 d
Agriculture	444 d	86 e	248 d	45 f	66 e
Non-agriculture	4,941 a	4,470 a	201 d	261 d	10 f
Women	2,607 b	2,382 b	77 e	31 e	117 d
Agriculture	80 e	18 f	4 g	2 g	56 e
Non-agriculture	2,528 b	2,363 b	74 e	30 e	61 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.
(2) In October 1968, 1969 and 1970, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to Thanksgiving Day being in the reference week.
(3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
(4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Oct. 17	Sept. 19	Oct. 18	Sept. 20	Oct. 19	Sept. 21
Total unemployed	d	419	398	314	279	288	262
Without work and seeking work	d	391	381	298	265	275	249
Seeking full-time work	d	363	358	275	249	256	234
Seeking part-time work	f	29	23	23	16	19	15
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	27	17	16	14	13	13
Without work and seeking work	d	391	381	298	265	275	249
Seeking under 1 month	d	109	112	98	88	95	83
Seeking 1-3 months	d	137	130	112	100	96	91
Seeking 4-6 months	e	74	61	42	30	39	38
Seeking more than 6 months	e	72	78	46	47	45	37

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended October 17, 1970	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	15,128	1,389	4,311	5,447	2,430	1,551
Men	7,496	688	2,126	2,688	1,223	771
Women	7,632	701	2,185	2,759	1,207	780
Labour force	8,412 a	668 b	2,335 b	3,137 a	1,399 b	873 b
Men	5,679 a	457 b	1,603 a	2,084 a	944 a	591 b
Women	2,733 b	211 c	732 c	1,053 c	455 c	282 d
Employed	7,993 a	634 b	2,176 b	3,029 a	1,350 b	804 b
Men	5,386 a	430 b	1,491 b	2,015 a	910 b	540 b
Women	2,607 b	204 c	685 c	1,014 c	440 c	264 d
Agriculture	524 d	30 e	93 e	147 e	235 d	20 f
Non-agriculture	7,469 a	604 b	2,083 b	2,882 b	1,115 c	785 c
Paid workers	6,938 a	554 c	1,919 b	2,714 b	1,036 b	715 c
Men	4,556 a	369 c	1,301 b	1,764 b	650 b	471 b
Women	2,382 b	184 c	618 c	950 c	385 c	243 d
Unemployed	419 d	34 e	159 e	108 e	49 e	69 e
Men	293 d	27 e	112 e	69 e	34 e	51 e
Women	126 e	7 f	47 f	39 e	15 g	18 f
Not in the labour force	6,716 a	721 b	1,976 b	2,310 b	1,031 b	678 c
Men	1,817 b	231 c	523 c	604 c	279 c	180 c
Women	4,899 a	490 b	1,453 b	1,706 b	752 b	498 c
Employed 1970, October 17	7,993 a	634 b	2,176 b	3,029 a	1,350 b	804 b
September 19	7,986	636	2,186	2,997	1,350	817
1969, October 18	7,828	625	2,155	2,929	1,310	809
September 20	7,847	624	2,153	2,934	1,330	806
1968, October 19	7,707	616	2,128	2,886	1,320	757
September 21	7,709	630	2,151	2,859	1,311	758
Unemployed 1970, October 17	419 d	34 e	159 e	108 e	49 e	69 e
September 19	398	35	147	114	44	58
1969, October 18	314	34	135	73	32	40
September 20	279	32	124	68	22	33
1968, October 19	288	34	113	75	24	42
September 21	262	28	99	73	26	36

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Interviewers may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occuring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1969-1970 (continued from page 2)

Unemployment Rates for Canada and the Regions
Third Quarter Averages

	1970	1969
Canada	5.3	3.8
Atlantic	5.9	5.4
Quebec	7.0	5.7
Ontario	4.0	2.6
Prairies	3.5	2.1
British Columbia	7.3	3.9

The pattern of the duration of unemployment also changed from the third quarter of 1969 to the third quarter 1970. A greater proportion of the unemployed, in the latter period, had been unemployed for more than one month.

Duration of Unemployment
Third Quarter Averages

	(in thousands)		% of total	
	1970	1969	1970	1969
Total unemployed	455	315	100	100
Less than 1 month(1)	134	110	29	35
1 to 3 months	173	115	38	37
4 to 6 months	65	34	14	11
7 months or over	82	56	18	18

(1) Includes persons on temporary layoff up to 30 days.

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THE LABOUR FORCE

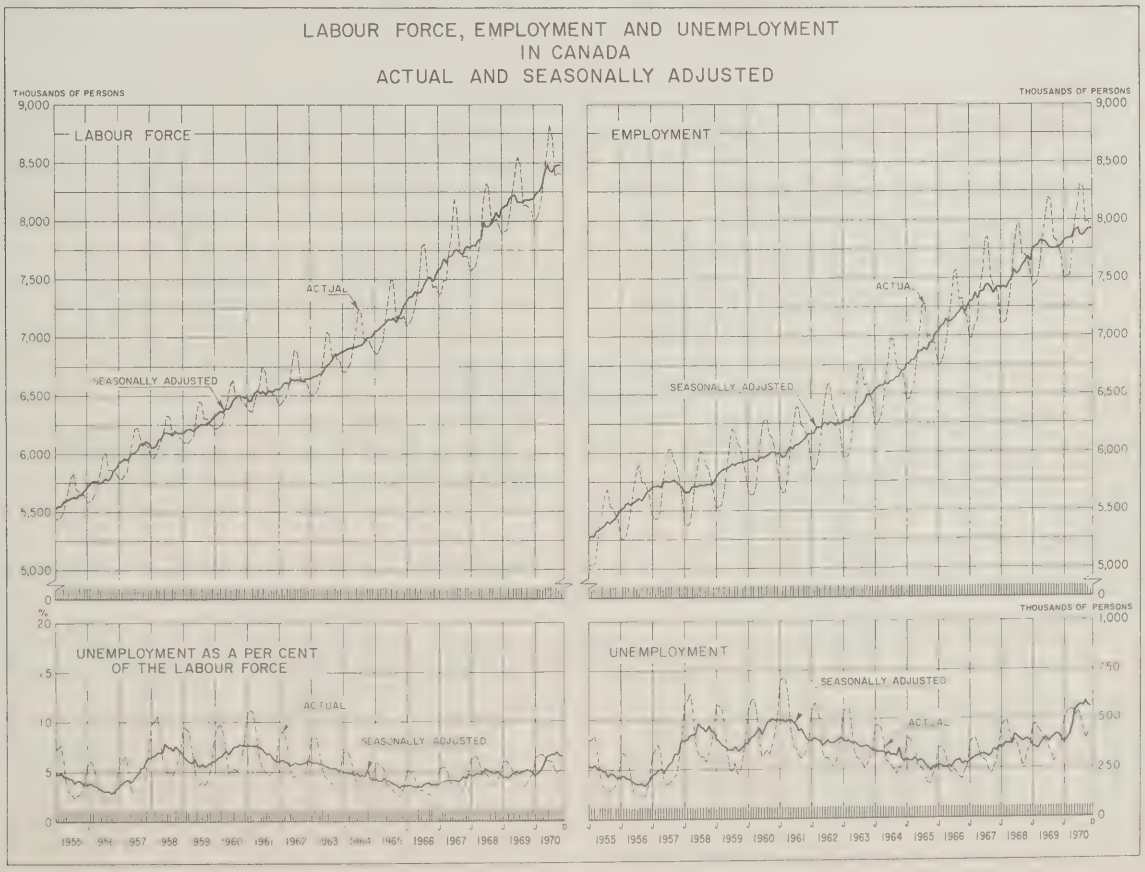
NOVEMBER 1970

In the week ended November 14, 1970, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,400,000. This total included 7,924,000 persons employed for all or part of the reference week and 476,000 unemployed persons. Compared with October, the labour force decreased by 12,000; with employment down by 69,000 and unemployment up by 57,000. The labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher than in November 1969 by 285,000, 163,000, and 122,000 respectively.

The decrease in employment from October was mainly the result of a decrease of 64,000 among men. An increase of 54,000 among unemployed men accounted for most of the increase in unemployment.

Between October and November, employment declined in the Prairie region (45,000), Ontario (15,000) and the Atlantic region (12,000). Small increases in employment were recorded in Quebec and British Columbia. Compared to last November, British Columbia was the only region with less employment. All of the regions showed increases from October in unemployment, ranging from 7,000 in British Columbia to 18,000 in Ontario. Compared to November last year, unemployment was higher in all the regions.

Unemployment in November was 5.7 per cent of the total labour force, compared with rates of 5.0 in October this year and 4.4 in November 1969. Seasonally-adjusted, the unemployment rate in November 1970 was 6.5, down from 6.6 in October and 6.9 in September.



December 1970
8007-505

Labour Division

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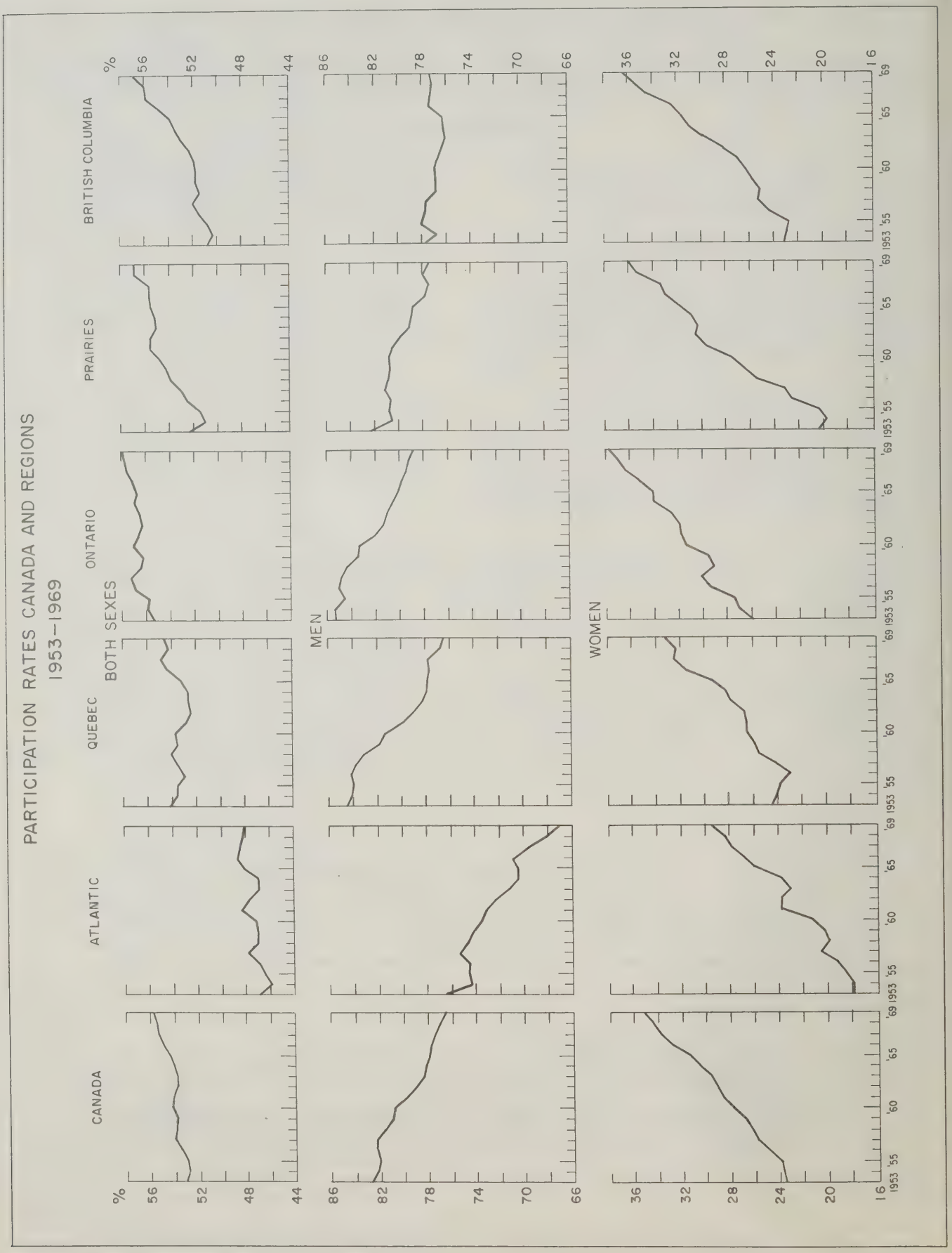
Labour Force Participation Rates, Canada and Regions, by Sex, 1953-1969

For the reader's convenience, all of the charts of participation rates have been grouped together; the accompanying explanatory text can be found on page 8.



(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country(1). The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

(1) For a comprehensive description of the design of the Labour Force Survey, see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian Labour Force Survey - Methodology, Catalogue No. 71-504, Ottawa, 1965.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
   (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
   (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
   (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
   Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
   Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:
(a) did any work for pay or profit;
(b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
(c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:
(a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
(b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Nov. 14	Oct. 17	Nov. 15	Oct. 18	Nov. 16	Oct. 19
Total							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		15,158	15,128	14,778	14,748	14,407	14,378
Labour force	a	8,400	8,412	8,115	8,142	8,015	7,995
Employed	a	7,924	7,993	7,761	7,828	7,677	7,707
Agriculture	d	482	524	491	548	523	577
Non-agriculture	a	7,442	7,469	7,270	7,280	7,154	7,130
Unemployed	d	476	419	354	314	338	288
Not in the labour force	a	6,758	6,716	6,663	6,606	6,392	6,383
Participation rate (3)	a	55.4	55.6	54.9	55.2	55.6	55.6
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	5.7	5.0	4.4	3.9	4.2	3.6
Seasonally adjusted		6.5	6.6	5.0r	5.1	4.9	4.8
Men							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,511	7,496	7,324	7,309	7,142	7,127
Labour force	a	5,669	5,679	5,502	5,510	5,433	5,443
Employed	a	5,322	5,386	5,243	5,292	5,174	5,238
Agriculture	d	422	444	429	467	451	489
Non-agriculture	a	4,900	4,941	4,814	4,825	4,723	4,749
Unemployed	d	347	293	259	218	259	205
Not in the labour force	b	1,842	1,817	1,822	1,799	1,709	1,684
Participation rate (3)	a	75.5	75.8	75.1	75.4	76.1	76.4
Unemployment rate (4)	d	6.1	5.2	4.7	4.0	4.8	3.8
Women							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,647	7,632	7,454	7,439	7,265	7,251
Labour force	b	2,731	2,733	2,613	2,632	2,582	2,552
Employed	b	2,602	2,607	2,518	2,536	2,503	2,469
Agriculture	e	59	80	62	81	72	88
Non-agriculture	b	2,543	2,528	2,456	2,455	2,431	2,381
Unemployed	e	129	126	95	96	79	83
Not in the labour force	a	4,916	4,899	4,841	4,807	4,683	4,699
Participation rate (3)	b	35.7	35.8	35.1	35.4	35.5	35.2
Unemployment rate (4)	e	4.7	4.6	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.3

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.
(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.
(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.
r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1969	S.D. (1)	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		14,638	14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605
Labour force	a	8,162	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242
Employed	a	7,780	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870
Agriculture	d	535	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700
Non-agriculture	a	7,245	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170
Unemployed	d	382	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372
Not in the labour force	a	6,475	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363
Participation rate(3)	a	55.8	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.7	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	11,388	11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture	718	748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed	432	278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)	7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended November 14, 1970	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	15,158	2,511	4,279 a	1,222 b	4,400 a	1,160 c	1,586
Labour force	8,400 a	808 c	4,073 a	971 c	1,544 c	791 c	212 d
Employed	7,924 a	702 c	3,904 a	866 c	1,497 c	750 c	204 d
Unemployed	476 d	106 e	168 d	105 e	47 f	41 f	8 g
Not in the labour force	6,758 a	1,703 b	207 d	251 d	2,856 b	369 d	1,373 a
Participation rate (3) - 1970 Nov. 14	55.4 a	32.2 c	95.2 a	79.5 a	35.1 c	68.2 b	13.4 d
Oct. 17	55.6	32.7	95.5	80.0	35.0	67.6	13.7
Unemployment rate (4) - 1970 Nov. 14	5.7 d	13.1 e	4.1 d	10.8 e	3.0 f	5.2 f	3.8 g
Oct. 17	5.0	11.7	3.5	9.7	2.8	4.8	3.7

(1) (2) (3) (4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Nov. 14 (2)	Oct. 17 (2)	Nov. 15 (2)	Oct. 18 (2)	Nov. 16 (2)	Oct. 19 (2)
Total employed	a	7,924	7,993	7,761	7,828	7,677	7,707
Agriculture	d	482	524	491	548	523	577
Non-agriculture	a	7,442	7,469	7,270	7,280	7,154	7,130
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,442	7,469	7,270	7,280	7,154	7,130
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,489	6,530	6,383	6,431	6,295	6,340
At work 35 hours or more	a	4,751	3,469	4,706	3,450	4,732	3,508
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,738	3,060	1,677	2,981	1,563	2,832
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	75	66	76	83	79	69
Due to other reasons(3)	c	1,662	2,995	1,601	2,898	1,484	2,763
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	953	939	887	849	859	790

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Nov. 14	Oct. 17	Nov. 15	Oct. 18	Nov. 16	Oct. 19
Total employed	a	7,924	7,993	7,761	7,828	7,677	7,707
Agriculture	d	482	524	491	548	523	577
Other primary industries	d	215	214	215	208	225	225
Manufacturing	c	1,765	1,811	1,796	1,829	1,782	1,769
Construction	c	476	486	489	505	500	520
Transportation and other utilities	c	692	690	670	685	639	665
Trade	c	1,374	1,356	1,323	1,280	1,313	1,272
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	383	378	354	365	335	327
Community, personal, other services	c	2,049	2,044	1,970	1,961	1,882	1,885
Public administration	c	488	489	453	447	478	467

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended November 14, 1970	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,924 a	6,912 a	514 c	326 c	172 d
Agriculture	482 d	91 e	245 d	39 f	107 e
Non-agriculture	7,442 a	6,821 a	269 d	287 d	65 e
Men	5,322 a	4,518 a	437 c	293 c	74 d
Agriculture	422 d	80 e	241 d	37 f	64 e
Non-agriculture	4,900 a	4,439 a	195 d	256 d	10 f
Women	2,602 b	2,393 b	77 e	34 e	98 d
Agriculture	59 e	11 f	3 g	2 g	43 e
Non-agriculture	2,543 b	2,382 b	73 e	32 e	55 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates" page 8.
(2) In the reference weeks of October 1968, 1969 and 1970, and of November 1968, 1969 and 1970, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Thanksgiving Day and Remembrance Day holidays.
(3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
(4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1970 Nov. 14	1970 Oct. 17	1969 Nov. 15	1969 Oct. 18	1968 Nov. 16	1968 Oct. 19
Total unemployed	d	476	419	354	314	338	288
Without work and seeking work	d	451	391	331	298	318	275
Seeking full-time work	d	419	363	306	275	298	256
Seeking part-time work	f	32	29	25	23	20	19
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	25	27	23	16	20	13
Without work and seeking work	d	451	391	331	298	318	275
Seeking under 1 month	d	130	109	111	98	118	95
Seeking 1-3 months	d	168	137	132	112	112	96
Seeking 4-6 months	e	78	74	41	42	44	39
Seeking more than 6 months	e	75	72	47	46	44	45

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended November 14, 1970	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	15,158	1,390	4,316	5,462	2,433	1,557
Men	7,511	689	2,128	2,695	1,225	774
Women	7,647	701	2,188	2,767	1,208	783
Labour force	8,400 a	664 b	2,346 b	3,140 a	1,369 b	881 b
Men	5,669 a	457 b	1,611 a	2,083 a	925 a	593 b
Women	2,731 b	207 c	735 c	1,057 c	444 c	288 d
Employed	7,924 a	622 b	2,178 b	3,014 a	1,305 b	805 b
Men	5,322 a	421 b	1,489 b	1,996 a	879 b	537 b
Women	2,602 b	201 c	689 c	1,018 c	426 c	268 d
Agriculture	482 d	25 e	95 e	138 e	206 d	18 f
Non-agriculture	7,442 a	597 b	2,083 b	2,876 b	1,098 c	788 c
Paid workers	6,912 a	544 c	1,910 b	2,715 b	1,021 b	722 c
Men	4,518 a	362 c	1,285 b	1,756 b	642 b	473 b
Women	2,393 b	182 c	626 c	959 c	379 c	248 d
Unemployed	476 d	42 e	168 e	126 e	64 e	76 e
Men	347 d	36 e	122 e	87 e	46 e	56 e
Women	129 e	6 f	46 f	39 e	18 g	20 f
Not in the labour force	6,758 a	726 b	1,970 b	2,322 b	1,064 b	676 c
Men	1,842 b	232 c	517 c	612 c	300 c	181 c
Women	4,916 a	494 b	1,453 b	1,710 b	764 b	495 c
Employed 1970 November 14	7,924 a	622 b	2,178 b	3,014 a	1,305 b	805 b
October 17	7,993	634	2,176	3,029	1,350	804
1969 November 15	7,761	606	2,131	2,925	1,292	807
October 18	7,828	625	2,155	2,929	1,310	809
1968 November 16	7,677	602	2,100	2,905	1,309	761
October 19	7,707	616	2,128	2,886	1,320	757
Unemployed 1970 November 14	476 d	42 e	168 e	126 e	64 e	76 e
October 17	419	34	159	108	49	69
1969 November 15	354	40	143	82	41	48
October 18	314	34	135	73	32	40
1968 November 16	338	40	134	82	35	47
October 19	288	34	113	75	24	42

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Interviewers may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occuring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

Labour Force Participation Rates, Canada and Regions, by Sex, 1953-1969 - continued from page 2.

Labour force participation rates indicate the ratio of the labour force to the population of working age (14 plus years). The preceding charts illustrate the changes in the participation rates for men, women, and both sexes combined, for Canada and its regions, from 1953 to 1969.

The participation rate for women increased from 23.4 to 35.2 during this period. The largest relative increase was in the Prairie region; the smallest was in Quebec. The Atlantic region, despite experiencing the second largest relative increase, remained substantially below the national average. The rate in Quebec was above the national average in 1953, but in 1969, as a result of a smaller-than-average relative increase during this period, it was below the national average.

The male participation rate declined from 82.9 in 1953 to 76.6 in 1969. The sharpest decline occurred in the Atlantic region, which began and ended the period at rates substantially below the national average. The decline in Quebec was somewhat greater than average, that of the Prairie region somewhat less. The male participation rate in British Columbia remained virtually unchanged throughout the period.

The overall participation rate rose from 53.1 in 1953 to 55.8 in 1969, the latter being a record high. The rate increased in all the regions of Canada; in the Atlantic region and Quebec a slight increase, in Ontario an average increase, and in the Prairie region and British Columbia substantial increases.

Participation Rates

		Canada	Atl.	Que.	Ont.	Pr.	B.C.
Both sexes -	1969	55.8	48.1	54.5	58.0	56.9	56.7
	1953	53.1	46.9	54.1	55.2	52.2	50.6
Men -	1969	76.6	67.1	76.4	78.8	77.5	77.2
	1953	82.9	76.4	84.6	85.2	82.4	77.2
Women	1969	35.2	29.3	33.2	37.8	36.0	36.4
	1953	23.4	17.9	24.6	25.9	20.1	22.9

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THE LABOUR FORCE

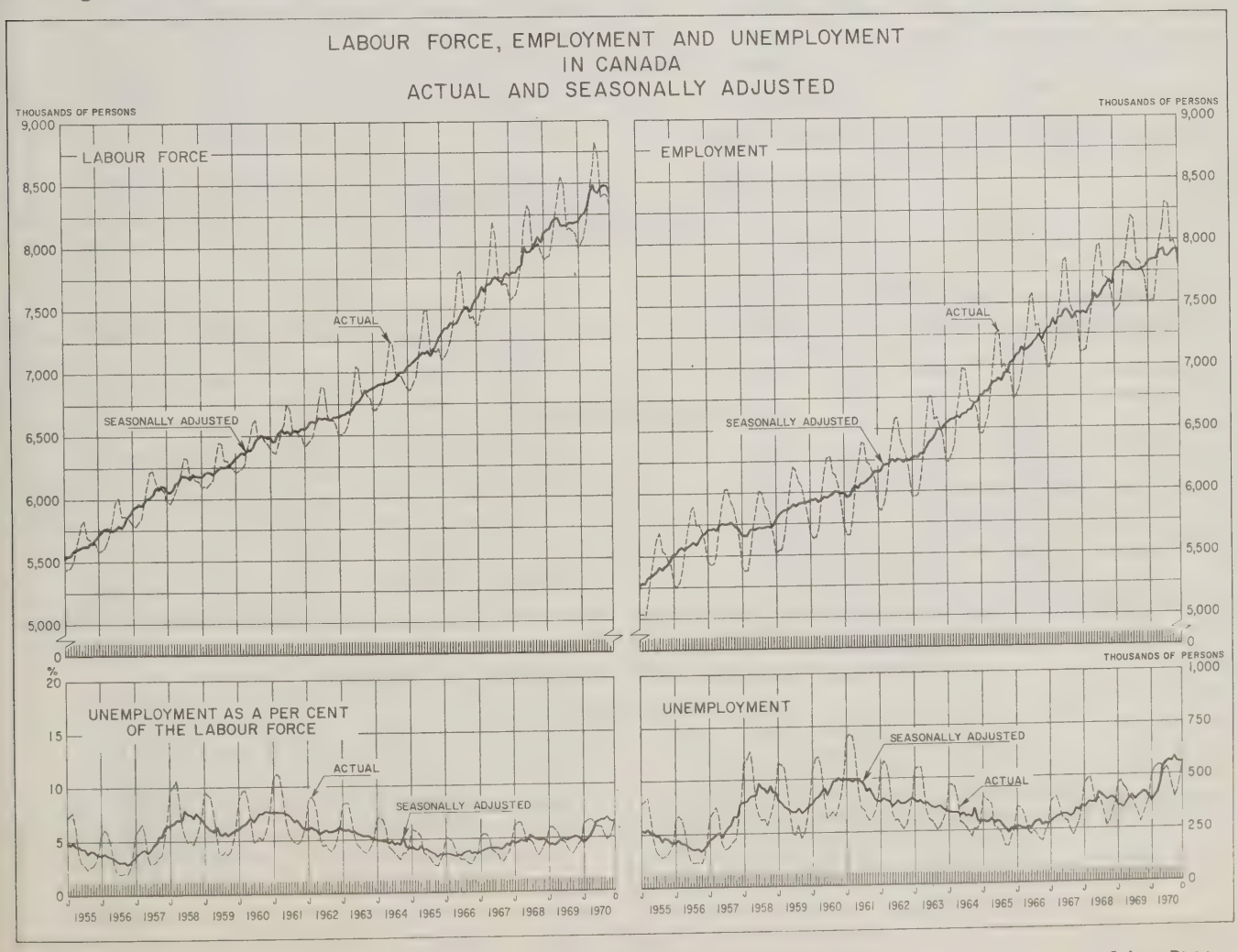
DECEMBER 1970

In the week ended December 12, 1970, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,329,000. This total included 7,791,000 persons employed for all or part of the reference week and 538,000 unemployed persons. Compared with November, the labour decreased by 71,000; with employment down by 133,000 and unemployment up by 62,000. The declines in the labour force and employment were above average in percentage terms; the increase in unemployment was seasonal. The labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher than in December 1969 by 234,000, 79,000, and 155,000 respectively.

Between November and December, employment decreased in all regions except British Columbia, where a slight increase was recorded. The smallest decline was in the Atlantic region (28,000); the largest in Ontario (43,000). Compared to December 1969, Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia had higher employment; the Atlantic and Prairie regions lower. All of the regions had increases from November in unemployment, ranging from 7,000 in the Prairie region to 29,000 in Quebec, except British Columbia where unemployment declined. Compared to December 1969, unemployment was higher in all regions.

Unemployment in December was 6.5 per cent of the total labour force, compared with rates of 5.7 in November this year and 4.7 in December 1969. Seasonally-adjusted, the unemployment rate in December 1970 was 6.6, up from 6.5 in November.

(see page 8 for a note on Seasonal Adjustment).



Labour Division

January 1971
8007-505

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Unemployment by Sex, Age and Marital Status

Canada 1961-1970

The Labour Force Survey regularly collects data about the sex, age and marital status composition of the labour force and its components. From these data, unemployment rates (the ratio of the unemployed to the labour force) can be calculated. The following three tables indicate the unemployment situation by sex and age, by sex and marital status, and by sex, age and marital status for Canada from 1961 to 1970 (except for Table 3 where data are not readily available prior to 1966). This eleven year period corresponds to a cycle of unemployment; during this period unemployment moved from peak (1961) to trough (1965 and 1966) and back up again (1970).

TABLE 1

Unemployment by Age and Sex

Canada 1961-1970

Sex and Age		Estimates in 000's			Rates									
		1970	1966	1961	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Both sexes -	all	495	267	466	5.9	4.7	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1
Men -	all	374	209	401	6.6	5.2	5.5	4.6	4.0	4.4	5.3	6.4	6.9	8.4
	14-19	74	42	58	15.0	12.3	12.7	10.9	9.7	10.2	12.3	14.0	14.4	16.4
	20-24	80	33	59	10.5	7.5	7.7	6.1	5.3	5.7	7.9	9.6	10.0	11.8
	25-34	69	35	94	5.3	3.9	4.4	3.7	3.1	3.5	4.5	5.6	6.1	8.1
	35-44	56	33	73	4.6	3.7	4.1	3.3	2.7	3.2	3.8	4.6	5.2	6.5
	45 plus	94	67	117	4.9	4.2	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.5	5.3	6.0	7.1
Women -	all	121	58	65	4.5	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.7
	14-19	42	22	24	11.4	8.9	8.3	7.3	6.4	6.9	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.6
	20-24	27	10	12	5.1	3.7	4.2	3.2	2.5	3.1	3.3	4.1	3.7	4.2
	25 plus	52	26	29	2.9	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.5

TABLE 2

Unemployment by Age and Marital Status

Canada 1961-1970

Sex and Marital Status		Estimates in 000's			Rates									
		1970	1966	1961	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Both sexes -	all	495	267	466	5.9	4.7	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1
	married	228	128	244	4.0	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.3	4.1	4.6	5.6
	other	266	139	223	10.0	7.6	7.9	6.6	5.8	6.2	7.5	8.4	8.6	10.2
Men -	all	374	209	401	6.6	5.2	5.5	4.6	4.0	4.4	5.3	6.4	6.9	8.4
	married	182	108	224	4.3	3.6	3.7	3.3	2.8	3.2	3.7	4.6	5.2	6.4
	other	192	101	177	12.8	9.8	10.3	8.5	7.5	8.1	10.0	11.4	11.8	14.0
Women -	all	121	58	65	4.5	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.7
	married	46	20	19	3.0	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3
	other	75	38	46	6.4	4.9	4.8	4.2	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.4	5.0

TABLE 3

Unemployment by Sex and Marital Status, 20-64 years

Canada 1966-1970

Sex and Age		Married							Other than Married						
		Est. in 000's		Rates					Est. in 000's		Rates				
		1970	1966	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1970	1966	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
Men	20-64	176	101	4.4	3.5	3.7	3.2	2.7	116	59	11.7	8.7	9.3	7.5	6.7
	20-44	107	55	4.3	3.3	3.7	3.1	2.4	98	46	12.1	8.8	9.0	7.3	6.4
	45-64	68	46	4.3	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.2	19	12	10.7	7.7	10.0	8.4	7.1
Women	20-64	44	19	3.0	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.7	34	17	4.3	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.4
	20-44	33	14	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.1	1.9	26	13	4.8	3.3	3.7	3.0	2.7
	45-64	11	*	2.3	2.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country(1). The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

(1) For a comprehensive description of the design of the Labour Force Survey, see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian Labour Force Survey - Methodology, Catalogue No. 71-504, Ottawa, 1965.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
   (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
   (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
   (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
   Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
   Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:
(a) did any work for pay or profit;
(b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
(c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:
(a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
(b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Dec. 12	Nov. 14	Dec. 13	Nov. 15	Dec. 14	Nov. 16
Total							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		15,186	15,158	14,809	14,778	14,435	14,407
Labour force	a	8,329	8,400	8,095	8,115	7,940	8,015
Employed	a	7,791	7,924	7,712	7,761	7,567	7,677
Agriculture	d	449	482	457	491	467	523
Non-agriculture	a	7,342	7,442	7,255	7,270	7,100	7,154
Unemployed	d	538	476	383	354	373	338
Not in the labour force	a	6,857	6,758	6,714	6,663	6,495	6,392
Participation rate (3)	a	54.8	55.4	54.7	54.9	55.0	55.6
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	6.5	5.7	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.2
Seasonally adjusted		6.6	6.5	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.9
Men							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,524	7,511	7,339	7,324	7,156	7,142
Labour force	a	5,631	5,669	5,488	5,502	5,401	5,433
Employed	a	5,219	5,322	5,192	5,243	5,107	5,174
Agriculture	d	400	422	407	429	412	451
Non-agriculture	a	4,820	4,900	4,785	4,814	4,695	4,723
Unemployed	d	412	347	296	259	294	259
Not in the labour force	b	1,893	1,842	1,851	1,822	1,755	1,709
Participation rate (3)	a	74.8	75.5	74.8	75.1	75.5	76.1
Unemployment rate (4)	d	7.3	6.1	5.4	4.7	5.4	4.8
Women							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,662	7,647	7,470	7,454	7,279	7,265
Labour force	b	2,698	2,731	2,607	2,613	2,539	2,582
Employed	b	2,572	2,602	2,520	2,518	2,460	2,503
Agriculture	e	49	59	50	62	55	72
Non-agriculture	b	2,522	2,543	2,470	2,456	2,405	2,431
Unemployed	e	126	129	87	95	79	79
Not in the labour force	a	4,964	4,916	4,863	4,841	4,740	4,683
Participation rate (3)	b	35.2	35.7	34.9	35.1	34.9	35.5
Unemployment rate (4)	e	4.7	4.7	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.1

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.
(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.
(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1948-1970	S.D. (1)	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		15,016	14,638	14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831
Labour Force	a	8,374	8,162	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411
Employed	a	7,879	7,780	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965
Agriculture	d	511	535	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683
Non-agriculture	a	7,368	7,245	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282
Unemployed	d	495	382	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446
Not in the labour force	a	6,642	6,475	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420
Participation rate(3)	a	55.8	55.8	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2
Unemployment rate (4)	d	5.9	4.7	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141
Labour force	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988
Employed	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875
Agriculture	700	718	748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096
Non-agriculture	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779
Unemployed	372	432	278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114
Not in the labour force	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153
Participation rate(3)	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6
Unemployment rate (4)	6.0	7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended December 12, 1970	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	15,186	2,516	4,286 a	1,226 b	4,409 a	1,161 c	1,588
Labour force	8,329 a	785 c	4,072 a	964 c	1,516 c	790 c	204 d
Employed	7,791 a	679 c	3,860 a	840 c	1,466 c	753 c	193 d
Unemployed	538 d	106 e	212 d	123 e	50 f	37 f	10 g
Not in the labour force	6,857 a	1,731 b	214 d	262 d	2,893 b	372 d	1,384 a
Participation rate (3) - 1970 Dec. 12	54.8 a	31.2 c	95.0 a	78.6 a	34.4 c	68.0 b	12.8 d
Nov. 14	55.4	32.2	95.2	79.5	35.1	68.2	13.4
Unemployment rate (4) - 1970 Dec. 12	6.5 d	13.5 e	5.2 d	12.8 e	3.3 f	4.7 f	4.9 g
Nov. 14	5.7	13.1	4.1	10.8	3.0	5.2	3.8

(1) (2) (3) (4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Dec. 12	Nov. 14 (2)	Dec. 13	Nov. 15(2)	Dec. 14	Nov. 16(2)
Total employed	a	7,791	7,924	7,712	7,761	7,567	7,677
Agriculture	d	449	482	457	491	467	523
Non-agriculture	a	7,342	7,442	7,255	7,270	7,100	7,154
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,342	7,442	7,255	7,270	7,100	7,154
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,418	6,489	6,347	6,383	6,248	6,295
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,896	4,751	5,900	4,706	5,769	4,732
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	522	1,738	447	1,677	479	1,563
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	83	75	73	76	80	79
Due to other reasons(4)	c	439	1,662	374	1,601	399	1,484
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	924	953	908	887	852	859

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Dec. 12	Nov. 14	Dec. 13	Nov. 15	Dec. 14	Nov. 16
Total employed	a	7,791	7,924	7,712	7,761	7,567	7,677
Agriculture	d	449	482	457	491	467	523
Other primary industries	d	206	215	206	215	219	225
Manufacturing	c	1,735	1,765	1,757	1,796	1,765	1,782
Construction	c	446	476	461	489	466	500
Transportation and other utilities	c	700	692	687	670	675	639
Trade	c	1,380	1,374	1,347	1,323	1,314	1,313
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	378	383	358	354	331	335
Community, personal, other services	c	2,006	2,049	1,971	1,970	1,873	1,882
Public administration	c	490	488	468	453	457	478

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended December 12, 1970	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,791 a	6,817 a	501 c	321 c	153 d
Agriculture	449 d	82 e	243 d	34 f	90 e
Non-agriculture	7,342 a	6,735 a	257 d	287 d	63 e
Men	5,219 a	4,433 a	424 c	292 c	70 d
Agriculture	400 d	69 e	239 d	33 f	58 e
Non-agriculture	4,820 a	4,363 a	185 d	259 d	12 f
Women	2,572 b	2,384 b	76 e	29 e	83 d
Agriculture	49 e	12 f	4 g	1 g	32 e
Non-agriculture	2,522 b	2,371 b	72 e	28 e	51 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8. (2) In the reference weeks of November 1968, 1969 and 1970, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Remembrance Day holidays. (3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week. Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Canada, Unemployed and Regions, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1970 Dec. 12	1970 Nov. 14	1969 Dec. 13	1969 Nov. 15	1968 Dec. 14	1968 Nov. 16
Total unemployed	d	538	476	383	354	373	338
Without work and seeking work	d	495	451	350	331	343	318
Seeking full-time work	d	470	419	328	306	320	298
Seeking part-time work	f	25	32	22	25	23	20
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	43	25	33	23	30	20
Without work and seeking work	d	495	451	350	331	343	318
Seeking under 1 month	d	124	130	106	111	110	118
Seeking 1-3 months	d	203	168	149	132	142	112
Seeking 4-6 months	e	84	78	49	41	47	44
Seeking more than 6 months	e	84	75	46	47	44	44

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended December 12, 1970	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	15,186	1,391	4,322	5,475	2,436	1,562
Men	7,524	689	2,130	2,702	1,226	777
Women	7,662	702	2,192	2,773	1,210	785
Labour force	8,329 a	648 b	2,339 b	3,117 a	1,346 b	879 b
Men	5,631 a	447 b	1,602 a	2,076 a	918 a	588 b
Women	2,698 b	201 c	737 c	1,041 c	428 c	291 d
Employed	7,791 a	594 b	2,142 b	2,971 a	1,275 b	809 b
Men	5,219 a	399 b	1,455 b	1,970 a	863 b	532 b
Women	2,572 b	195 c	687 c	1,001 c	412 c	277 d
Agriculture	449 d	21 e	92 e	120 e	200 d	15 f
Non-agriculture	7,342 a	573 b	2,050 b	2,851 b	1,075 c	794 c
Paid workers	6,817 a	524 c	1,890 b	2,679 b	995 b	729 c
Men	4,433 a	346 c	1,261 b	1,727 b	627 b	472 b
Women	2,384 b	178 c	628 c	952 c	368 c	258 d
Unemployed	538 d	54 e	197 e	146 e	71 e	70 e
Men	412 d	48 e	147 e	106 e	55 e	56 e
Women	126 e	6 f	50 f	40 e	16 g	14 f
Not in the labour force	6,857 a	743 b	1,983 b	2,358 b	1,090 b	683 c
Men	1,893 b	242 c	528 c	626 c	308 c	189 c
Women	4,964 a	501 b	1,455 b	1,732 b	782 b	494 c
Employed 1970 December 12	7,791 a	594 b	2,142 b	2,971 a	1,275 b	809 b
November 14	7,924	622	2,178	3,014	1,305	805
1969 December 13	7,712	595	2,104	2,927	1,290	796
November 15	7,761	606	2,131	2,925	1,292	807
1968 December 14	7,567	588	2,069	2,852	1,286	772
November 16	7,677	602	2,100	2,905	1,309	761
Unemployed 1970 December 12	538 d	54 e	197 e	146 e	71 e	70 e
November 14	476	42	168	126	64	76
1969 December 13	383	46	152	95	44	46
November 15	354	40	143	82	41	48
1968 December 14	373	45	152	87	45	44
November 16	338	40	134	82	35	47

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Interviewers may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occuring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

WHAT IS SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

Fluctuations in economic time series, such as unemployment rates, are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally-adjusted series is one from which the seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those which are caused by regular annual events such as climate, crop cycles, holidays and vacation periods. Thus, a seasonally-adjusted series is one which has been modified for normal annual conditions (the seasonal component), but which retains both longer-term trends (the cyclical component) and other residual movements such as strikes or unusual weather conditions (the irregular component). The annual average of a seasonally-adjusted series is equal to the annual average of an unadjusted series (within a small fraction) because over the course of a year the seasonal factor averages unity. Seasonal adjustment is an essential tool in business cycle analysis because it eliminates the seasonal element which tends to obscure the underlying trend-cycle.